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BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, who describes himself as "an old Indian," complains that we, in common with the rest of the press of this country, give too little heed to affairs in India, and says that he fears "it will take something like another mutiny to direct to India the attention it ought to command." Now, making allowance for the circumstance that many matters may be of great interest to "an old Indian" which would not by any means be equally so to the generality of the British public, we fear we must admit that there is some justification for our correspondent's complaint. The British public do not interest themselves in Indian affairs to the extent they deserve; and, of course, we and our brethren of the press, being part of the British public, must bear our share of the culpability in this respect.

But we are not altogether without excuse. Indian politics are apt to be of a rather petty and personal character; they often concern persons and places which, though of great importance in their way, bear uncouth and unfamiliar names, and are consequently apt to repel interest; Indian discussions,

like the conversation of most "old Indians," are generally couched in what we must be permitted to call Indo-European slang—that is, a jumble of English and Indian words and phrases, that is at once both difficult to understand and repugnant to British notions of good taste in expression. Moreover, the scene of action is remote, and it is vast; and, in this case, distance and vastness do not lend such enchantment to the view as to fix attention on the events occurring in India, unless when they happen to assume unusually distinct dimensions and importance. Then, again, the great bulk of the British people have not the same personal relations with India as they have with our colonies in Australia and America. While we grant to our correspondent that India is a land in which many of our countrymen find employment, and one in which they have—now—"comparatively a fair field, where energy and talent are certain of reward," we must remind him that British residents in India belong to a limited class of the community; that they never settle permanently there, but are merely strangers and sojourners for a time; and that, consequently, ordinary Englishmen do not associate our

Eastern empire with that most influential of all ideas to their minds—the home of kinsfolk. India, after all, magnificent possession though it be, is only a dependency of the British Crown; it is not a British colony; our countrymen are not permanently settled there as in a home; there are not growing up in its wide confines numerous kindred peoples who will inherit the characteristics, ideas, traditions, institutions, literature, language, prestige, and even prejudices of the old country, and who will hand all these down to generations of Anglo-Saxons stretching out even to the crack of doom, as we are in the habit of flattering ourselves will be done by our offspring settled on the American and Australian continents. Besides, we fear it must be confessed that, hitherto, India has been to the mass of the British people more a scene of honour and glory—nay, of trouble and expense—than of solid advantage. It may be different in the future; but such is the feeling as regards India in the past.

Still, we would not be thought to advance these things as warranting neglect of Indian affairs, our interest in which



"DRESSING FOR THE BALL"—(FROM A PICTURE BY GUSTAVE DE JONGHE.)

is vast, and the influence of which on our own wellbeing is enormous. We state them merely as palliating, not as justifying, popular indifference. And it so chances that events are now passing and ideas fermenting in the East that are of the most vital interest and importance to the whole British community. The old danger, as some deem it—or bugbear, according to the notions of others—of Russian aggression on India is again coming to the fore, and may possibly land us in new perplexities, new troubles, new wars. The Russians have recently gained a triumph in Central Asia—they have defeated the Emir of Bokhara, occupied Samarcand, and, it is thought, thereby made a great onward step in their advance upon the frontiers of our Indian empire, on which they are believed to cast longing and covetous eyes. Then there has been a revolution in Afghanistan. The ruler of Cabul has been defeated and either slain or deposed—at all events supplanted—by a rival. These events are believed to have a connection one with the other—to be mutually significant of approaching danger. Much debate has arisen in India thereon, and great difference of opinion prevails as to what policy Britain ought to pursue in the supposed emergency—a debate that has revived and given renewed life to an old theme of contention among parties in India.

An idea has long been entertained, and has found numerous supporters in India, that we ought to take steps to erect a barrier against Russian ambition in the East; that is, that we should extend our frontier line into Afghanistan, either by absolutely taking possession of that country, or by creating there a barrier State in alliance with us, in which we could fight and repel the aggressor. According to the advocates of this policy, the Afghanistan rulers and people, if neglected by us, might become devoted to Russia, and, by placing their resources at the command of that Power, bring the whole of Central Asia upon our borders. Better, say they, to meet the Russians on neutral ground, and, if we must fight them, do so outside rather than inside India. But there are grave objections to this course. First, we tried that policy before, and failed. We set up Shah Soojah in opposition to Dost Mahommed; but only made enemies of the whole of the Afghan tribes by our interference, and were glad to get out of the false position we had taken up. Next, we should be no stronger in Afghanistan than in the Punjab, on the Oxus than on the Indus, while by our intrusion we would probably—nay, almost certainly—turn the Afghan Ameers and chiefs against us, who, however bitterly they may quarrel and fight among themselves, would be sure to resent any infringement of their rude independence. Moreover, we should be seeking the very enemy we sought to ward off; we should be advancing to meet him, and fighting at the disadvantage of being far from our resources, and in what would practically be an adversary's country.

These last are the arguments of what is known as the peace, or non-aggressive, party in India, at the head of which is the present Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, who has hitherto pursued a policy of strict abstention from interference in Afghanistan politics. But there is danger of fresh pressure being brought to bear upon him on the other side. The late events to which we have referred have given renewed vitality to the question; and the return of the troops from Abyssinia, flushed with triumph and eager for new fields of exertion and new opportunities of earning distinction, may, it is feared, overhear the counsels of moderation. It is desirable, therefore, that the habitual indifference of the British public as to Indian affairs should cease, and that home opinion should make itself felt in the controversy. Our own opinion is decidedly in favour of quiescence. The dangers of a Russian advance are probably more remote than is supposed; and even should Muscovite armies reach the confines of India, it is doubtful whether they would prove worse neighbours than those with whom we already have to deal. At all events, should the worst anticipations be realised, we should still be as able to combat them then and within our own borders, as now and at a distance from our resources. On this subject the *Times* had some very pat remarks the other day, and as they seem to us to point out the true policy to be pursued—that of not seeking danger till it is thrust upon us; at all events, of not provoking it by premature action—we cannot better express our views than by copying our contemporary's words. They are these:—"It can only be repeated, for the information of the public at home, that, whether the danger of a Russian invasion be real or imaginary, imminent or remote, we can do no good by attempting to encounter it in the way proposed. If the Russians are coming, we cannot stop their advance by any barrier State; in fact, no such State can be constructed or maintained. It would not be beyond our power to effect the conquest of Afghanistan, though the work could only be achieved at an enormous charge; but the only end of this conquest would be that the British frontier would be brought nearer to the Russian positions by the whole breadth of that province. If, indeed, we had occupied Afghanistan, as was recommended some years ago, and if the Russians are actually in Bokhara, the garrisons of the two nations would be now actually confronting each other, and the long-dreaded collision would have been precipitated by our own efforts to prevent it. This, of course, would be no disadvantage if Afghanistan would give us a better frontier province than the Punjab, but that cannot be maintained. We are stronger upon the Indus than we could ever be upon the Oxus, nor could we advance a step without detriment to our power. The occupation of Afghanistan, whether partial or complete, would be an incalculable drain upon our resources; indeed, such is the nature

of that country and its population that it can never be made so useful to us as by being left alone. The Afghans will hold those who disturb them as their enemies, be they British or Russians. If we invade their territory and occupy their cities, they will join the Russians against us; if the Russians invaded them, they would join us against the Russians. They will be the best neighbours and the best allies to those of whose aggressions they have the least dread. Nothing could throw them into the arms of Russia so effectually as a demonstration against their independence from the side of the Punjab. Whoever meddles with them will be attacked by the whole force of the population, and, though they may be subdued, the conquest of such a people would cost any Power dear. Here, then, is the simple question—Shall we pay that price, or shall we leave it to be paid by the Russians? Shall we present ourselves, enfeebled and exhausted, for the decisive battle on the frontier of Cabul, or shall we allow the enemy to undergo this ordeal in our stead, and wait for him, if he is indeed to come, on our own frontier of the Punjab?"

DRESSING FOR THE BALL.

THERE are people—female persons, as Mr. Mill would call them—for whom a ball never loses its attractions—even after they have ceased to dance. From the memorable occasion when they went up stairs with a sort of awe to look at the little clear muslin dress, and the broad blue sash, the tiny satin slippers, and the little gloves, all laid out on the bed ready for putting on the evening of their first party, through the passing years until they have seen their own early feelings repeated in their children, and have helped to make scores of little toilets; and, later still, when they form part of the dowager assembly lining the walls and sitting in pleasant majesty till somebody is good enough to bring them a little ice and a wafer biscuit, they have continued to believe in dancing as the pleasantest way of passing an evening "where there are young people." It is a cheerful sight to see their heads keeping time to the music—heads with silver threads streaking the smooth bands, where lace and ribbon has taken the place of those strings of pearl and dew-bespangled wreaths which once adorned their luxuriant tresses. It is good to see how their eyes brighten and their genial faces beam into smiles as they follow the "mazy" figure of the lancers; how they shrug their matured shoulders at the wild unrest and "pulley-hauley" effort of the deux temps, and with what complaisant satisfaction they recall the figure of the caledonians, dreaming, perhaps, of the old schooldays, when the dancing master rapped their toes with the bow of his kit, and cried out, in pretended broken English, the directions for "balance! advance! pouset!" and all the rest of it, with a "one, two, three; advance the right foot, turn out the toe, bring up the left foot to the middle of the right; change." No, there are two things that ladies never surrender, and both are signs of perpetual youth of spirit—they never cease to believe in the pleasure of dancing and they never lose their fondness for buns. The bun is an institution almost entirely confined to women and children, and the number of buns consumed for luncheon in all places where ladies congregate—say St. Paul's-churchyard, for instance—would be a very adequate indication of the conservative element in the female mind, and the consequent impossibility of an extension of the suffrage in that direction during the present century. But we are travelling away from the picture that naturally suggests these reflections, the representation of that wondrous episode in a young life, when the first glimpse of a new existence is about to open, and life is full of sparkle, fun, and glitter, like a cracker bon-bon. Perhaps not fun, though, for there is a solemnity, too, in the first ball; dancing has always a serious element among us English, and is an amusement not to be trifled with; and there are little sinkings and flutterings even under that tiny corset, consistent with the extreme responsibility involved in not sitting down on the skirt of a creaseless dress; not getting into difficulties with jelly, and chicken, and champagne; and, above all, not forgetting the right moment for the "grand chain." Should it be a juvenile bal masqué, there are a hundred considerations which must render it a painful ordeal to the little neophyte; and it is not without a sense of pity that she is consigned to the coach which bears her away—pity that has a touch of memory in it too; for it is only yesterday that you yourself, dear Madam, were carried down into the great dim hall, and felt the cool air from the street blow your light drapery, and were making a wonderful journey—a journey that seemed like part of a dream—through dimly-lighted streets, till you reached another door that opened with great sparkle and splendour, amidst which you were conscious of a buzz and hum, of moving figures and gay colours; of flowers, and music, and giddy glare of gas; an undefined odour, combined of pound-cake and perfumes, a transient consciousness of almond-cakes and sweet negus; a light cloud of billowy muslin and tarlatan floating hither and thither, and a sudden resolution of all these things into their elements for "the first set."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOP OF NATAL.—The following is the text of the despatch addressed by the Duke of Buckingham to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal about the proposed consecration of a rival Bishop:—"Downing-street, Jan. 30, 1868. Sir,—You will probably have read in some of the English papers a report that it is in contemplation by some colonial Bishops to consecrate a Bishop to take charge of the diocese of Natal, on the assumption that Dr. Colenso has been deposed. You will not be surprised to hear that her Majesty's Government look upon this intention with great apprehension and regret. And, in case you should learn that the consecration is intended to take place within your government, I should wish you to use all the influence which legitimately belongs to you to prevent it. And I think it proper to add that, after being warned of the views of her Majesty's Government, any ecclesiastical officer, holding a salary office during the pleasure of her Majesty, were to be a party to any such transaction, her Majesty's Government would consider it their duty to advise the Queen to cancel his appointment.—BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.—Lieutenant-Governor Keate, &c." A copy of this despatch was forwarded to the Bishop of Natal by the Colonial Secretary, with a request that he would make known to the clergy and ecclesiastical officers within his diocese the views entertained by her Majesty's Government, and acquaint the Lieutenant-Governor at his earliest convenience with any information he might at any time receive leading him to suppose that proceedings of the nature referred to in the despatch were contemplated.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.—The journals of the Charente contain accounts of disturbances arising out of an absurd rumour which had got into circulation among the lower order of peasantry that the clergy were about to revive the tithes paid under the old régime to the ecclesiastical authority. Quite recently several churches were attacked by mobs, and the stained-glass windows smashed. A few days back the Abbé Lombard, Curé of Sogno, had just terminated mass, when an infuriated body broke into the sacred edifice and, after loading the priest with insults, demanded, with menaces, that he should give up to them a painting, which they imagined to exist, representing ears of wheat and bunches of grapes as emblems of the ancient privileges of the Church. No such picture had existed, and the only foundation there could have been for the rumour was a magnificent remembrance presented by the Emperor, on which was chased in relief corn and vine plants as symbols of the holy sacrament. The people, however, refused to listen to the pacific language of the Mayor or to the assurances of the Curé that he knew of no such painting, but dragged the latter to the church door, and, throwing him down, severely ill-treated him. The Abbé Lombard, who, although sixty-four years of age, is a vigorous man, succeeded in escaping; and, climbing over a wall, took refuge in a neighbour's house. The mob, consisting of 600 persons, then broke into the priest's residence and searched for him everywhere, but without finding him. The riot then gradually calmed down; but on the following morning the Procureur-Imperial and a body of gendarmes arrived from Cognac and proceeded to an inquiry, after which four of the ringleaders were arrested; a crowd then assembled and demanded with threats that the prisoners should be released; the four men were, however, removed to Cognac, and have since been condemned, three to fifteen months' imprisonment and one to four months'. Ten other arrests were subsequently made, and a proclamation has been issued by the prefect of the department with the object of reassuring the population.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at a Cabinet Council on Tuesday at the Tuilleries, and, accompanied by the Empress, afterwards left for Fontainebleau.

The war rumours are again reviving on the Continent: the Paris Correspondent of the *Nord* is very explicit as to the time when hostilities may be expected to commence. This will not be before the new French loan and the close of the season. In short, we may hope to enjoy about two months more of peace. The views of the French Government, he declares, are precisely defined on this point, and the Ministers in their private conversations are agreed on the eventuality of a proximate war. Foreign political personages and competent military men regard the armaments and preparations of France as indicating war.

M. Pinard, the Minister of the Interior, in his circular to the Prefects, recommends them to be lenient in the application of the law on the press.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals deny a rumour which has been current that General Menabrea, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had addressed remonstrances to the Spanish Government on account of the enrolment of volunteers for the Pontifical army.

BELGIUM.

The elections of members to the Chamber have partially occurred. The number of Liberals elected is twenty-five, and of members of the Catholic party thirty-two. The returns of one district have not yet been sent in. The general result leaves the balance of parties nearly unchanged, the Ministerialists having gained one seat.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Second Chamber resumed its sittings on Tuesday. All the new Ministers were present. M. van Boese briefly explained the political views of the Ministry. He said that the Government was convinced that the faithful maintenance of the rights of the Crown was in no way incompatible with the respect due to the rights of the representatives of the people.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday rejected the proposal of the Finance Minister to exempt from the income tax foreign holders of Italian bonds.

An Extradition Treaty has been concluded between Italy and Spain.

On July 1 the second category of the military class of 1842 will receive unlimited furlough.

The Italian journals contain accounts of a serious disturbance at Udine. A funeral ceremony was to take place in honour of Crovich, a patriot shot by the Austrians in 1849, and whose remains were to be brought to the town; but as there existed some doubts as to the identity of the coffin exhumed, the municipal authorities had refused to take part in the proceedings. A public meeting having been called by the promoters of the ceremony, the National Guard was called out to preserve order; several journalists then published rather violent articles against that corps, and on an officer meeting one of the writers in a café a dispute arose between them; a mob assembled outside, took part with the journalist, and menaced the officer so that the public force had to intervene. At attempt having been made to arrest one of the crowd, the people resisted, but the man was at length secured. The rioters, armed with sticks and stones, then threatened the life of the Mayor, who had to take refuge in a shop, which was closed to keep out the populace. The disorder calmed down towards the evening, but the town still remained in a state of excitement.

PRUSSIA.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation has moved in the Federal Council that the presiding Power should be authorised to open negotiations with Great Britain, and subsequently with other maritime Powers, including the United States of America, for establishing an international system of ship measurement on the basis of the English system. The Committee to which this motion was referred has adopted it with the modification that the proposed system should be based upon the metrical principle instead of the English tonnage system. The Federal Council adopted, on Wednesday, a resolution requesting the Chancellor of the Confederation to negotiate treaties with foreign Powers for rendering private property at sea inviolable in time of war. The postal treaty with Belgium was approved, and referred to the Parliament for consideration.

The physician attending Count Bismarck considers him to be suffering from great over-taxation of the nervous system. Absolute retirement and quiet is necessary for his restoration to health. He has just recovered from an attack of pleurisy, but will be compelled to abstain altogether from participation in public affairs. It is semi-officially announced that the Count will shortly repair to his estates in Pomerania upon prolonged leave of absence.

The Hanoverians who have evaded their liability to military service have been granted a further extension of the time during which they will be allowed to return unpunished to their native country. The date now fixed for their return is the 1st proximo.

The organisation of one single Government for the province of Schleswig-Holstein, having its seat at Schleswig, will be at once proceeded with. The offices of the Chief President will remain at Kiel.

AUSTRIA.

After lengthened debates, the Lower House of the Reichsrath has rejected a proposal to levy a tax of 20 per cent on the interest of the national debt, and has adopted the following resolution instead, fixing the rate at 16 per cent:—"All the different descriptions of the funded general State debt, excepting the lottery loans of 1854 and 1860, and the loan of 1864, will be converted into a 5 per cent unified debt, the interest to bear an impost of 16 per cent, which figure cannot be increased." On Tuesday the Treaty of Navigation with Great Britain was approved. Several financial measures were also advanced a stage. Prince Napoleon and the Duke de Grammont were present at the sitting.

General Klapka hails the arrival of Prince Napoleon in one of the Hungarian newspapers as the harbinger of an alliance between France, Prussia, Austria, and Hungary against Muscovite tendencies.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has addressed a communication to several foreign Governments proposing the prohibition by treaty of the use of explosive projectiles in war, or the limitation of all projectiles to submarine torpedoes.

According to official despatches received in St. Petersburg from the frontiers of Central Asia hostilities broke out on May 1 between the Russians and Bokharians, in consequence of the bad faith of the Emir of Bokhara. On May 2 the army of the latter was defeated, and Samarkand was occupied without resistance, the Russians capturing twenty-one cannon and the contents of the Bokharian camp, and sustaining themselves only slight losses. These despatches confirm the intelligence received from Bombay; but do not substantiate the reported death of the Emir.

SERVIA.

At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the reigning Prince Michael, while walking in the promenade of the Topchidar Park, Belgrade, was attacked by three persons and shot down with revolvers. Immense excitement prevails.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Johnson has reappointed Mr. Stanberry to the post of Attorney-General.

Mr. Wade has appointed a Senate Committee, composed of one Democrat and four Republicans, to investigate the alleged corruption at the impeachment trial.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate calling upon Mr. Seward to furnish copies of all correspondence and negotiations with Great Britain relative to the Alabama claims.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the usual monthly statement of the public debt of the United States. The total amount of the debt on June 1 was 2,643,500,000 dols., against 2,639,500,000 dols. on May 1 last, being an increase of 4,000,000 dols. The cash in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was 133,500,000 dols., against 139,000,000 dols. on the 1st ult., being a decrease of 5,500,000 dols.

The New York papers publish intelligence from Hayti announcing that the foreign Consuls have refused General Salnave's demand for the extradition of refugees.

CANADA.

British gun-boats are patrolling along the St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Prescott, to watch the Fenians. The *Hamilton Times* professes to have full information of the Fenian designs and of the measures being taken for counteracting them. Thirty thousand Fenians, it is said, will enter Canada at two points somewhere on the Niagara frontier. Most of the frontier cities are already swarming with Fenians, and at Buffalo there will be a grand concentration of them under the subterfuge of a Fenian national fair. The colonial and home Governments, according to the *Hamilton Times*, have already made ample preparations for repelling the invasion.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Additional news from the seat of war in Paraguay tells of General Rivas (Argentine) having crossed over to Gran Chaco with 4000 to 6000 men, rumours having been raised of another revolution in the Banda Oriental. Several of the Argentine provinces had declared for Urquiza as President of the Argentine Republic.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Chambers were opened at Rio Janeiro on the 9th ult. by the Emperor, accompanied in full state by the Empress, the Royal Princesses, with their husbands, the Comte d'Eu, and the Duc de Saxe. In the speech from the Throne his Majesty records the determination of the Government not to relax the Paraguay war. While thanking the people for their aid, he mentioned that a treaty of friendship, commerce, and extradition had been recently concluded between the empire and the republic of Bolivia, and that the revenue of last year would have left a surplus over the ordinary expenses if it had not been for the contest in Paraguay. The Emperor, moreover, declared that measures would soon be introduced for the abolition of slavery and for the helping of immigration.

CHINA.

Telegrams from China state that the rebels are again threatening Tien-Tsin, and great dulness prevails in consequence in commercial affairs. Advices from Yokohama to May 3 represent political affairs in Japan to be still in an unsettled state.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Calcutta state that a fatal accident had occurred on the Western Bengal Railway, whereby twelve natives had been killed. The accident is attributed to neglect on the part of the pointsman.

The health of the Maharajah of Cashmere is in a very precarious condition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From the Cape we learn that the Free State had abandoned the hostile position it had assumed in reference to the British protection of Basutoland, and it was believed, to regret having declined to treat with Sir Philip Wodehouse respecting the settlement of the boundary question. A deputation has waited upon his Excellency to inquire if there was any possibility of the Free State joining in the Federal Union with the South African colonies, and annexing it to the British Crown, to which the Governor returned a very guarded reply.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, it was reported that the Birmingham No. 2 life-boat of the institution, stationed at Caistor, had gone off, on the night of the 23rd ult., and in less than three hours had succeeded in getting the Swedish barque Balder off the Humbermouth sands, and afterwards in taking her into Yarmouth harbour. A reward of £5 10s. was voted to the crew of the society's Civil Service life-boat, at Wexford, for going off, on the 7th ult., with the view of rendering assistance to the schooner *Maggie* of Berwick, which was observed to strike on the Long bank. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to nearly £900 were likewise ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The institution decided, on the application of the Governor of the Isle of Man, to station a life-boat at Ramsey, on that island. Mr. Ryder, a member of the Manchester Corporation, had, through the Manchester branch of the society, liberally promised to give the institution the boat. A lady at Plymouth had presented to the institution the life-boat that was about to be placed on board the pilot-ship at Barry Holmes, near Llanelli, in memory of her late parents. The Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, had forwarded the society a liberal donation of £10. It was reported that legacies had recently been bequeathed to the society by the late Miss Louisa Hall, of Maidstone, £1000 Stock; the late E. A. Bromhead, Esq., of Lincoln, £100; the late Dr. G. E. Aldred, £100; and the late Mrs. Mary Chapman, of Aldborough, £60. The committee expressed their regret at the death of Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who for many years past had been a warm friend and liberal supporter of the National Life-boat Institution. At Falmouth, on the 3rd inst., a life-boat regatta took place amongst the nine life-boats of the institution stationed in that locality. It was witnessed with great interest by the numerous visitors to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's show, whose committee divided £21 amongst the life-boat crews. The race was won by the *Loce* boat, which is amongst the Oxfordshire. There were also present 500 boys from H.M. training-ship *Ganges*. Reports were read from the Inspector and assistant Inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to various life-boat stations of the society on the coast. The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY IN 1867.—Mr. Hewlett, the health officer of the city of Bombay, in his report for the year 1867, just issued, states that the number of deaths registered during that year amounted to 15,500. There has been a great improvement in the public health since 1866, when the deaths were 28,431, out of a population of about 516,562. The annual mortality in each of the four years 1864-7 respectively, to 1000 of population, was 30.6, 35.0, 20.7, and 19.0. The mortality from the principal epidemic diseases in each of these years, to 1000 living, was as follows:—Cholera, 5.9, 3.5, .4, and .1; smallpox, 2.1, 7.1, 3, and 1.3; measles, 2.5, .6, and .02; fever, 15.4, 22.9, 12.1, and 6.9. The deaths registered in 1867 from each of these diseases were:—Cholera, 111; smallpox, 165; measles, 24; and fever, 5674. Of the deaths from smallpox 836 were those of children who had not completed their ninth year. Vaccination was not compulsory, and during the last ten years no less than 987 persons had died from this disease. Including the stillborn, the deaths numbered 16,088; 11,890 bodies were buried, 3354 burnt, and 844 exposed to carrion birds. Mr. Hewlett states that the Parsee towers of silence should be closed; such an intelligent race as the Parsees should abandon a mode of disposal of their dead which, after all, is only a continual reminder of the tyranny of the ancient oppressors of their race in Persia before their migration. Of the 15,500 deaths, 1836, or 12 per cent, were those of infants under a month old; 3588, or 22 per cent, were those of children aged one month and under two years; 1304, or 8 per cent, were children aged two and under five years; 45 per cent of the total deaths were those of children under ten years of age. In the district of Parell, where there was not one built drain, the mortality last year reached the high proportion of 40.1 per 1000; and in the Esplanade district, where two native infantry regiments were quartered, the mortality was 35.2 per 1000. These regiments were stationed in close proximity to a huge cess-pit; out of 227 deaths in the district last year 163 occurred among persons in the regimental and other lines, 75 deaths being caused by fever. With a view of showing the religious prejudices of the natives, it may be stated that some of the Mussulman butchers objected to use the slaughter-house for oxen, because it was next to the commissariat slaughter-house, on the spouts of the gutters of which was the head of an animal bearing some faint resemblance to a pig; when, however, the similitude of the unclean beast was removed, their objection also vanished. The mortality per cent among the different castes of races in 1867 was as follows:—Buddhists and Jain, &c., 7.02; Brahmins, 1.33; Lingwats, 3.63; Bhatias, 1.04; Hindoos of other castes, 1.60; Hindoo out-castes, 3.67; Mussulmans, 2.65; Parsees, 1.71; Jews, 2.86; native Christians, 2.57; Indo-Europeans, 1.69; Europeans, 2.57; Negro-Africans, 5.30; Chinese, 3.53. Of the 516,562 inhabitants of the town of Bombay, 61,594 are returned as belonging to Asacrophagous castes, or persons of non-flesh-eating races; the mortality among these was 2.05 per cent, while the mortality among the Sarcophagous castes, or flesh-eating races, was 1.89 per cent. The meteorological returns record the mean barometric pressure in the year 1867 at Colaba Observatory at 29.823 inches; the mean temperature of the air in the shade was 78.9 deg.; the absolute range was 30.8 deg. The mean dew point was 71.5 deg. 65.48 inches of rain fell at Colaba in 110 days.

HAVRE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.

The International Maritime Exhibition at Havre was opened on Monday, June 1, with all due ceremonial. M. Ozenne, Councillor of State and Director of Foreign Trade, delegated by the Minister of Commerce, presided. There were also present Vice-Admiral Raynaud, Maritime Prefect; Rear-Admiral Diendonné, Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Marine; M. Faron, Commissary-General of Marine at Havre; M. Joret des Closières, Sub-Prefect; M. Larcze, Mayor of the city; M. Nicole, director of the exhibition; and many other notabilities. Addresses were delivered, and afterwards a grand banquet took place. The edifice in which the marine menagerie is shown is a most peculiar and most striking one. It is a perfect imitation of the Giant's Causeway, with its great pointed basalt columns rising tier on tier, and the interior is a model of Fingal's Cave. It is in this interior that the aquarium is displayed in imitation sea-caves covered with shells and sand; and, following round from its opening on the right, one can trace almost every order of life in the sea, from animal plants up to sharks and their grim cousins the dog-fish. Nor is the manner and beauty of arrangement of the sea-weeds, which are seen flourishing in perfection over the little rocks and caves in which some of these hideous sea monsters lurk, less worthy of praise. To persons fond of sea-bathing it is anything but comforting to inspect this collection of what we may call marine reptiles, and to know that they abound in the Channel, even in its most shallow waters. The outside of the aquarium, below its basaltic columns, is broken into crags and caves, where five great seals lie quietly basking in the sun or heavily flounder into the water as some visitor more successful than others succeeds in startling them from their repose. About the miniature rocks, too, are tamed sea-birds, up to the largest kinds of gulls, and altogether, both within and without, the whole thing is perfect. A steam-pump, working night and day, forces a continued flow of sea-water into all parts of the aquarium, both inside and outside, and the surplus is carried off by ordinary wastepipes.

The exhibition, at its formal opening, was anything but complete, and, although extraordinary progress has since been made, the space has not even yet been fully occupied. A correspondent, writing after the opening, says:—

"Entering by the grand entrance, the visitor is at once in the fishery department, seeing that a portion of the entrance-hall has been devoted to the trophy of Mr. Le Melle, which is a capital 'exhibit,' bringing, as it does, before the public the whole art of capturing and curing fish at one view. A great deal has been written and spoken during late years about our fisheries, and some people have been advancing the idea that we are falling behind other nations in the art of capture; but that is a blunder, for, if recent exhibitions of pisciculture and fishery technicalities teach anything at all, they teach us that, so far, at least, as the securing of a given quantity of fish is concerned, we beat the world; but whether or not we fish with true economy may be doubted. While, however, we are great in the mere capture of sea animals, we are not so good at the curing of the fish. In this essential branch of fishery economy the English and Scotch are beaten both by the French and the Dutch. The 'great' herring fishery is now in Scotland, but the great herring cure is still in Holland; and while the Dutch Government has thrown aside all restrictions on the size of the nets and the times and modes of fishing it has wisely insisted upon all the old regulations as to the cure of the fish being rigorously carried out, and the result is that a herring *à la Hollandaise* is thought by the Dutch to be food for the gods. It is strange that our Government, notwithstanding the annual thousands bestowed upon the Scottish herring fisheries, cannot ensure our obtaining a really palatable herring. We cannot, it would seem, obtain both quantity and quality. The whole strength of the fishery is exhausted upon the getting of the fish; once obtained they are huddled into barrels with the greatest possible dispatch; yet there are Government servants to certify the quality of the cure! The Dutch do not, perhaps, cure a tenth part of the herrings that we do, but their mode of manipulation secures the full flavour of the fish with all the advantage of the condiment. The French, too, excel in this kind of work, as any person who examines and tastes the Dunkirk bloaters and sardines which are here exhibited will admit there is another advantage which foreigners have obtained over us. They preserve for use parts of the fish which we sometimes throw away. The head of the cod fish, for example, furnishes a vast amount of tolerably nutritious and very palatable food, yet in some parts of Scotland the heads of cod fish and the exquisite roes and milts of the herring are thrown upon the midden.

"There is a special fishery want at home which might be easily remedied, if I can believe an enthusiastic Dutch boat owner who has an 'exhibit' here—it is the want (on the coast of Scotland particularly) of an improved fishing-boat. The herring fishery is carried on by means of open boats; but Mr. Maas, of Scheveningen, says that it is a blunder, and that the boats should be larger, and ought to be provided with steam, not only as a means of propulsion but in order to supply power for the hauling on board of the nets, which is a very laborious and exhausting operation. But, as Mr. Maas says, it requires the united efforts of three nations to produce a perfect fishing-craft, we despair of ever seeing the 12,000 new boats that would be required for the British herring fishery. A French-built hull, fitted with English gear, and manned by a Dutch crew is the ideal fishing-boat of Mr. Maas. What is still more wanted, however, than even a good boat, is a mode of capture that would ensure our taking only fish that are fit for food. In glancing at the fish-market here it is at once apparent that this is a mode of fishing that the Havre fishermen cannot teach us. It was annoying to see heaps of little whiting for sale, which, if left for a year or two, would have grown into fine sizable fish. It is, perhaps, unavoidable this taking of infant fish, as many kinds of fish are dead before they are hauled on board; large fish taken by the deep-sea lines are suffocated while being hauled on board. In Amsterdam they bring their smaller flat fish to market in a well-boat, and the fish are thus kept living till wanted.

"There is a miniature tunny fishery set out in the fishery department, which is of considerable interest to those who have not studied the art of tunny capture in the Mediterranean. The tunny is an immense fish, and requires to be taken with strong tackle. Bells being fixed on the buoys to which the lines are attached, the fish thus gives notice of its presence to the boatmen, who are, of course, ready to seize; and it is no joke sometimes to land a tunny of 80 lb. or 100 lb.; indeed, it is on record that the fish has more than once landed the fisherman! There are several other fish-traps where the animal gives notice of its capture by the ringing of a bell; but they are not of any great utility—they are the mere toys of a fishery, as is the net that revolves in the water like the wings of a windmill, and pitches each salmon in hot haste, as it is taken, into a central chamber, there to await its doom. A great many of these 'fancy fishery exhibits' have gone the round of the recent piscicultural expositions, and have been seen at Arcachon, Boulogne, Amsterdam, and the Hague; they serve very well to fill up the odd corners and to amuse such persons as are not more deeply interested in the economy of the fisheries. It is no use, for instance, for a man to waste his time in inventing a composition to render ships' sails non-inflammable; but a composition that would prevent fishing-nets from rotting would be invaluable. It is expensive and exhausting to cart a drift of herring-nets for two or three miles into the country in order that they may be dried for the evening's fishery. Nets so prepared are to be exhibited here, but they have not yet been hung up. Some Scottish-made nets are shown here, which are excellent of their kind; and it is of vast importance to fishermen that their nets should be strong and yet not be clumsy. Many of the nets now made are as fine as the lace of a lady's thread glove or stocking. Our herring-nets, in particular, have been immensely improved during late years; they now capture with the greatest possible certainty, and the effect of a great series of 10,000 perforated walls, each of them a mile long and many yards deep, let down nightly in the waters, must be telling to some extent on the shoals, not alone from the fish actually caught, but

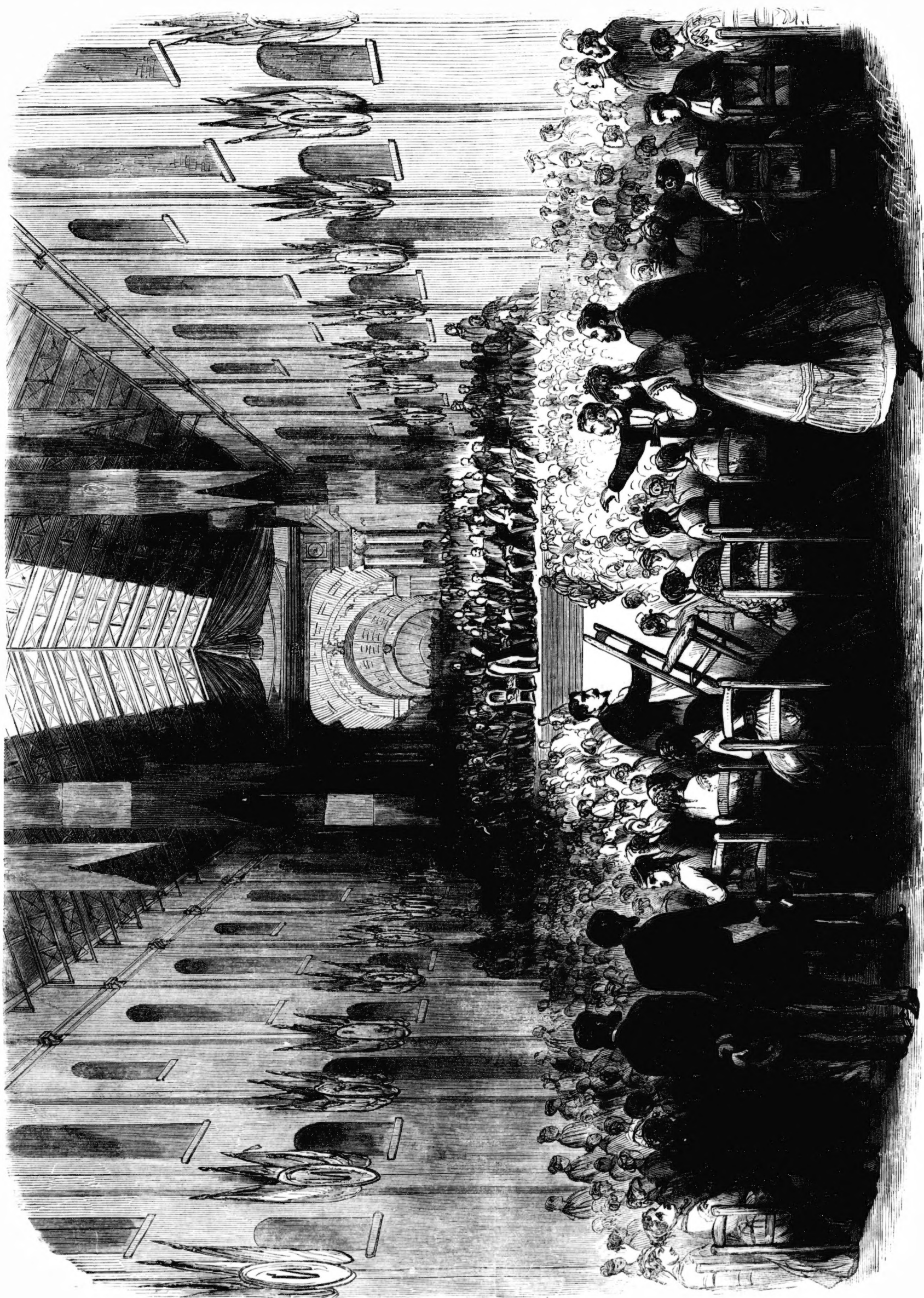
from the quantities that are killed by fright and the millions that are annually eaten out of the meshes by 'the dogs.'

"Angling and pisciculture will ultimately be well represented here; but at present the 'exhibits' are very imperfect, and none of the English displays have yet been received, though several are expected. Pisciculture is still a rage in France, and new schemes are being daily developed both for the cultivation of salt-water and fresh-water fish, but there is little more that can now be discovered. Hundreds of thousands of the young fish that are hatched under natural circumstances die from starvation, being unable to find food. In China they manage to lessen this great mortality by feeding the infant animals. The whole philosophy of fish culture is summed up in the reduction of infant mortality. At Stormontfield, on the Tay, half the success has been obtained by feeding the young salmon. Nothing is more certain than that a river will only feed and grow so many fish, the same as a given acreage of pasture will feed so many sheep. The French know this, and act upon it; hence their great success in the art of pisciculture. Besides, as they must always have Lenten fare of some kind in order to observe their Church fasts, they grow all kinds of fish—fish that it would not pay us to cultivate, nor, with our facilities for bringing up fine fish fresh from the sea, would we care to eat the coarse perch or pike that is like manna in the wilderness to a French peasant of the Vosges. When the French open up a few additional roads to the sea we shall have less enthusiasm about the cultivation of those meaner fish that are at present of some value to them. Oyster culture is being largely extended. One would fancy that every man living on the coast is an oyster-farmer: they all talk about oysters and the money that can be made by their cultivation; and it must be admitted that there is a demand for all that can be grown. The consumption increases annually: in 1861 it was estimated that 55,000,000 oysters were consumed by the French every year, and now double that number is required. They keep statistics of all these things in France—a plan which might be advantageously imitated in Great Britain. The fishery department here might be made of still greater value than it is, if the 'exhibits' were less personal; they might be greatly extended by leaving out the duplicates of individuals. Many nets of the same maker are shown by different exhibitors, who, acting as his agents, send on parcels without consulting with each other as to what to send, thus taking up space which might be better occupied. If it is left for us to give a really good fishery show, we can do it. We have annual shows of agricultural implements and the products of the soil. Let us have at least one exposition of the harvest of the sea, showing how it is gathered and what are the implements used in gathering it. Models of boats, samples of nets, and preparations of fish can be obtained in great plenty, and there are experts and fishery economists who would gladly lend a helping hand to render as perfect as possible a well-designed fishery show."

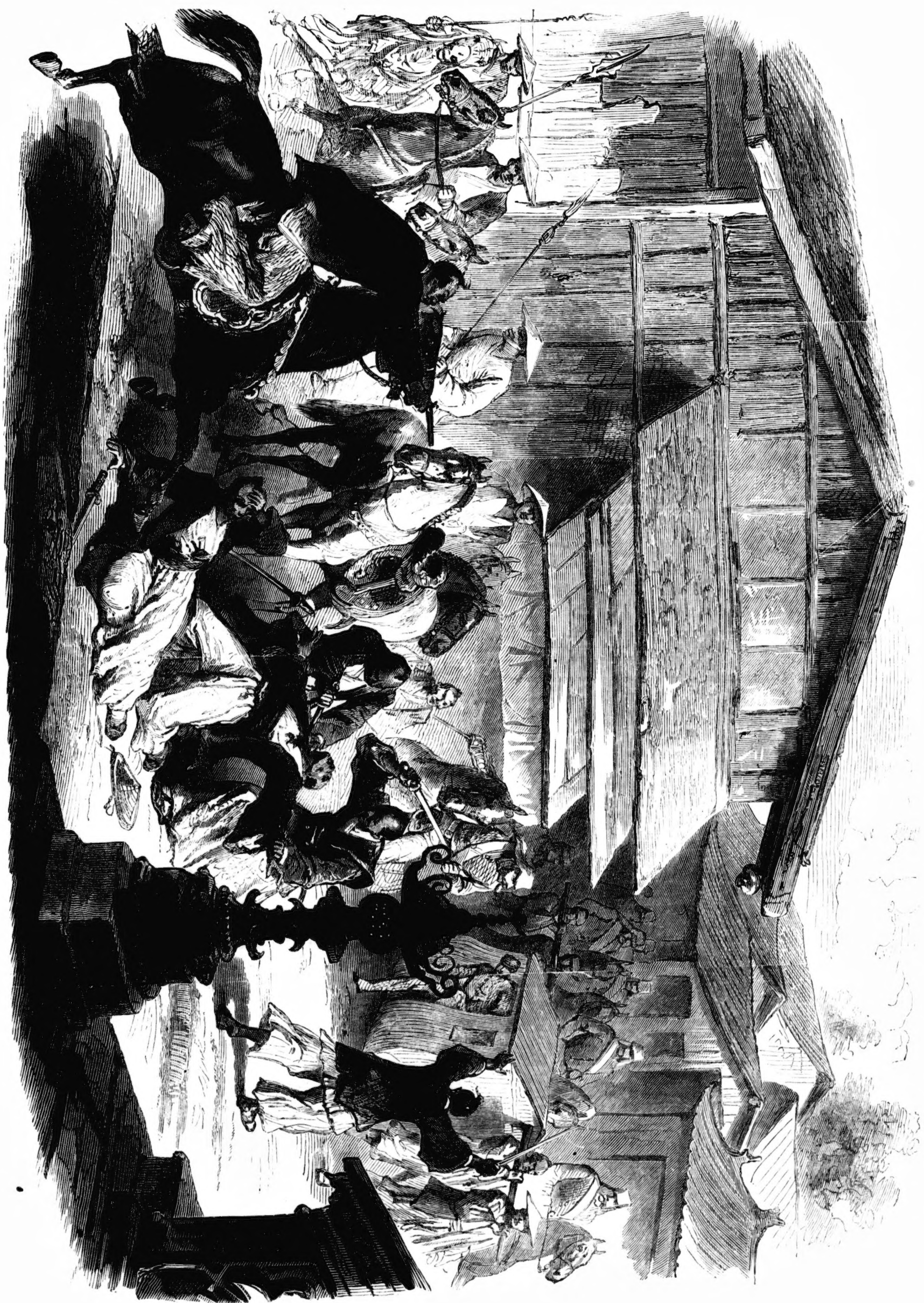
THE ATTACK ON SIR HARRY PARKES IN JAPAN.

We have already published some particulars of the attack made by fanatical Japanese on Sir H. Parkes and suite while on their way to visit the Mikado at Kioto. The subjoined details are from the *Japan Times* of April 9:—

"On March 22 the British Minister left Osaka for Kioto, and, having been magnificently entertained in the temple prepared for his reception, one used only by Princes of the blood royal, set out on the following morning to his audience with his Imperial Majesty Mutsuhito. He had with him his own mounted escort of thirteen men and a guard of her Majesty's 9th Regiment of about sixty. In addition he was accompanied by some 200 Japanese, who formed his advance and rear guard. At a certain point, where the obstacle of a bridge compelled the men to move in double file, and where, moreover, a turn in the street gave a favourable opportunity, a couple of Japanese swordsmen rushed out of a shop and attacked the escort. So totally unprepared were the men for any such assault, and so skilled the assailants in the use of their weapons, that eight of the thirteen mounted guard and one man of the 9th were disabled before the mischief could be stopped, and in less time than is required to describe the incident, one of the desperate Samurai had reached Sir Harry Parkes. Here, however, he was fortunately stopped, and, wounded by bayonet and sword thrusts, and with a pistol-bullet in his head, he was taken alive. His companion had been killed, meanwhile, by Goto Shiojiri, a Japanese noble, whose name will be found in our list of Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, and who was riding by the side of Sir Harry Parkes when the attack was made. He jumped off his horse instantly, and, rushing forward with drawn sword, engaged this man, who had just wounded another native officer of rank, and quickly dispatched him, severing his head from his body. Almost all the damage to the escort was therefore done by the other man; and a proof is here afforded to us of what one determined and skilled Japanese swordsman can do, and at the same time of the utter helplessness of lancers as an escort. The man who was taken was named Ichikawa Samuro; his companion was Iyashida. Ichikawa, on examination, assigned no particular reason for the attack, beyond a general desire to extirpate foreigners, appealing, as did the assassins of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, to the ancient laws of Japan on the subject. He gave the names of two other men, who had stationed themselves at another favourable point of attack further along the route to the Mikado's palace. His wounds were curiously slight, the bullet from Lieutenant Bradshaw's pistol having lodged in the thick part of the skull behind the ear, and his clothing having in some way protected him from sword and bayonet. He had been a priest in a temple near Osaka, but had left it to join a new guard in the course of formation for the protection of the Mikado, in which service, however, he could not agree with his comrades. He was twenty-nine years of age; his accomplice, Iyashida, a mere youth between seventeen and eighteen. He was executed on the 27th. Meanwhile, at the time the attack was made, the French and Dutch Ministers were waiting at the Mikado's palace for their colleague, it having been arranged that the three Ministers should pay their visit to the Emperor together. For some time Sir Harry's non-arrival created no surprise, as he is notoriously unpunctual; but, after a long delay, the representatives of France and Holland gave him up and had their audience. When they came out they were told what had occurred; and it is now known that the news had arrived some time previously, but had been concealed from them, lest they should have insisted on leaving the palace without seeing the Mikado. On the following day Sir Harry paid his visit, and this time without accident, the most minute precautions having been taken, barriers erected and guards posted at every point of vantage. The interview was most satisfactory. The Mikado expressed his pleasure at seeing the representative of her Majesty, concerning whose health he solicitously inquired; referred to the recent unfortunates occurrences with regret, and stated his desire that they should not be allowed to interrupt the friendly relations existing between Japan and Great Britain. Sir Harry replied in suitable terms in the name of the Queen, following the Emperor's speech paragraph by paragraph, and the short interview was over. The ceremonial is described to us as singularly simple. The Mikado, a youth of about sixteen, sat under a canopy, with his Kuges, the highest officers of his Court, and the Mias, his uncles, round him. He was seated on a chair, and close behind him knelt Arisugawa-Sotsu-no-Mia, the Sosa, or Prime Minister, ready to prompt the boy-Emperor in what he had to say to the representative of his ally. Lower down the room, which was quite bare of other furniture, sat the daimios who were present, in two lines, so placed that they could not see him. He is well grown, but of a heavy, though not unintelligent, cast of face. His expression, naturally enough, seemed to be one of restrained but intense curiosity; and the look of wonder was certainly not diminished by a very regular artificial deformity. His eyebrows were shaved clean, and a pair painted about an inch higher up his forehead. What little he had to say he said well, in a self-possessed and dignified manner. The English Minister had his audience on the 26th, and on the 27th left for Osaka."



OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION AT HAVRE.



THE ATTACK BY FANATICS ON SIR HARRY PARKES AND SUITE AT KIOTO, JAPAN.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 335.

SIR THOMAS BATESON.

ON Thursday, June 4, the House reassembled after the Whitsuntide holidays; and notably there was present Sir Thomas Bateson, the member for Devizes, and colleague of Mr. Darby Griffith. Sir Thomas, though he represents an English borough, is an Irishman; not, though, one of the old Celtic race, but a northern Irishman, probably of Scotch origin, as most of the Protestants in that region are. At all events, he is not pure Irish. Sir Thomas does not look like an Irishman, nor talk like one. From his appearance you would take him to be an English gentleman. Indeed, in appearance, manners, speech, and general bearing, he is clearly more English or Scotch than Irish. He has, however, one characteristic which stamps him as an Irishman of the northern type—he is more ardently Protestant than English gentlemen usually are—is, in fact, an Orangeman; and, under his usually calm and gentlemanly exterior, there is not wanting that fervid, explosive zeal which is found in almost all Orangemen. It is but justice, though, to say that Sir Thomas does not often explode in the House of Commons, but keeps his fire properly damped down, as a gentleman should. He can explode, however, and does so occasionally. As soon as petitions and some other routine business was over, Sir Thomas rose, not, though, to explode. This was not the time for explosion, for there had been no debate; no talk at all. There may be such a thing as spontaneous combustion, but we know nothing of it in the House of Commons. Heat here is produced in the natural way, by friction—friction of debate, producing fiery words, which, like sparks, fall upon minds naturally inflammable. This is the way in which explosions occur in the House of Commons. Some of our journals seem to think that the House is too liable to these explosions, and, when they do occur, preach solemn homilies on their impropriety. But the truth is, they are not common. Considering the composition of the House of Commons, and the naturally irritating subjects which have to be discussed there, these explosions are surprisingly rare, more uncommon than in any other legislative assembly in the world. Indeed, the one characteristic of this Assembly which surprises us most is the self command and control manifested. Nor is it true that the House of Commons is becoming less orderly and more liable to angry outbreaks than it used to be. Our opinion, after long experience, is that it is quite as orderly as it ever was; and that "words of heat," as the old books phrase them, are far less common than they were fifty years ago. Indeed, we have heard old men say that speech in the House is getting too tame; one old gentleman lately went so far as to say that, in its anxiety to avoid offence, the House is spoiling the English language—straining all the nerve, force, and vigour out of it; and we are sometimes disposed to think that this is so. But we have wandered from Sir Thomas Bateson.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Sir Thomas rose to put a question to the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone had written a letter to some friend, during the East Worcestershire election, in which he boldly said that the proclaimed policy of the Government was to endow the Roman Catholic religion. This letter touched the Irish Protestants in the north to the quick; and Sir Thomas, their organ, rose to ask the Prime Minister whether this was true; and he did his work well. Nothing could be plainer and more explicit than his question. We have seen it hinted that Sir Thomas was put up by the Prime Minister that he might deny the impeachment and arrest the mischief which this letter was causing. Well, such things are done, no doubt. Lord Palmerston answered frequently to put up friends to ask questions that he might answer them; but we do not believe that Sir Thomas was put up. It appeared to us, whilst listening to the debate which ensued, that this was a question very inconvenient to the Government, and one which they would gladly have avoided. Certainly, if Sir Thomas were put up, it was a most impolitic move, for no good to the Government came of it. On the contrary, to our mind they got nothing but damage; and this, as we happen to know, was the opinion of many of the Conservatives themselves. Indeed, a Protestant from the north said in our hearing, "They won't endow the Catholic Church now, but they meant to do it."

DISRAELI'S WEB OF SOPHISTRY.

The general feeling of the House was, when Sir Thomas sat down, that Mr. Disraeli by this question was pinned at last—cornered, as we have seen harlequin in a pantomime cornered by clown and pantaloon; and when he rose to reply there was breathless attention to hear how he would get out of his awkward position. Knowing, though, the adroitness, the cleverness, the shiftness of the man nobody doubted that for the time he would escape, and he did escape for the time. He escaped as harlequin when cornered does. He just leaped over the barrier, turning a somersault as he leaped. Of course his agile feat evoked great laughter. But nobody believed that he had really escaped. If Sir Thomas could not pin him down, there were present those who could. He had not answered Sir Thomas's question—had not, indeed, deigned to make a show of answer. He had poured contempt upon the matter. He treated the letter in question—though he knew, as all the world knew, that it was genuine—as a mere squib; nay, as a hoax, to which, though his attention had been called to it, "as it is to most" things, he did not think it worth while to give consideration. His speech, which was very short, giving the House the notion that really the question was not worth more than five minutes' talk, was from beginning to end mere banter, and, to say the truth, not very clever banter. Of course, it was cheered by the younger men of his party, who cheer everything that the Prime Minister says, like claqueurs at a theatre; but the elder and more serious men on his side looked uncomfortable, and, we may say, disgusted, as they so often have to do now when their leader speaks; whilst, on the other side, cries of "Oh, oh!" and laughter of the jeering sort showed us that the matter could not be allowed to rest where it was. This was not a question to be bantered away in this summary style. It involves the Irish policy of the Government—how Ireland is to be governed under a Conservative Government; and in prospect of an appeal to the country we must have it out.

TWO DROMIOS.

Mr. Gladstone promptly rose when Mr. Disraeli sat down, but was stopped by Mr. Sturtess rising to order. There are two Mr. Sturtesses in the House—one the member for Hertfordshire, the other for Durham. They are brothers, and as like to each other as Dromio of Syracuse was like to Dromio of Ephesus, and which Mr. Sturtess it was that thus rose to stop the leader of the Liberal party we cannot say. A Mr. Sturtess often rises in this jerky way; but which of the two it is that is so irrepressible we know not; perhaps both are, perhaps only one. If so, then the other, like Dromio of Syracuse, or Dromio of Ephesus, has to bear the odium of his brother's sins. Mr. Gladstone would not have been strictly in order in replying to Mr. Disraeli then, as there was no motion before the House; but in cases of explanation between the two party leaders it is the custom not to exact strict obedience to rule; and Mr. Speaker, acting upon this custom, rose, and bluntly rebuked our Dromio of Durham or Dromio of Hertfordshire for "interrupting the business of the House." And so Dromio of Durham, or Dromio of Hertfordshire—we have never been able to ascertain which it was—had to drop back into his seat, certainly not covered with glory.

THE WEB RENT TO PIECES.

But Mr. Gladstone did not intend to speak when he was thus interrupted. He rose to say that he should answer the Prime Minister on going into Supply; and this in less than ten minutes he proceeded to do. Mr. Gladstone did not answer the Prime Minister "according to his fooling." He did not pit banter against banter. He never indulges in banter. If he even ventures upon a sarcasm, it is always very mild, and delivered in a sort of half apologetic tone, as if he thought, as no doubt he does, that sarcasm is out of place in discussions upon State affairs. A very grave and serious man is the leader of the Opposition; and, all his revilers to the contrary, a very conscientious man, believing that speech is given to us for graver purposes than bantering and satirising an opponent. Mr. Gladstone's speech was complete and exhaustive.

Ever since Earl Mayo delivered his famous declaration of her Majesty's Government's Irish policy, in which he unquestionably, if words have any meaning, proposed to endow a Roman Catholic University, and more than adumbrated endowment of the Romish priesthood, the leader of the Government and others, discovering that this was a policy very unpopular in the country, and, indeed, not by any means palatable to many of his followers in the House, have been diligently weaving a web of sophistry, under cover of which they may quietly withdraw those unpalatable schemes, or, perhaps, only keep them hidden for a time. But Gladstone, on this as on other occasions, with that incisive logic of his, made some terrible rents in this ingenious web. Indeed, when he sat down, it was not a coherent web at all, but mere flying threads and thrums, which no human skill or art could ever collect and weave into coherence again.

PAST MENDING.

Mr. Disraeli, though, must essay the task; yes, with jealous and alarmed Orangemen behind looking down upon him, or peering through these rents at the policy thus nakedly disclosed, he must do something. For there can be no question that Protestantism in the north of Ireland and elsewhere has become seriously alarmed. Poor Protestantism is in a strait betwixt two. On the one hand, there is the terrible Gladstone, with his overpowering majority at his back, destroying the Irish Establishment; on the other is this hateful proposition, in some form or other, to endow Popery—proposition, perhaps, more hateful to the Protestant mind than the "Delenda est Carthago"—that is, loosely translated, the Church must be destroyed—of the terrible and hated Gladstone. What! endow the Man of Sin? the Antichrist of the Revelation? Is this what we see through these rents? Yes, the leader of the Government must do something. If he cannot mend the web, he must divert attention from what is exposed, or deny that these objects, which seem to be so plainly revealed, have any existence. That, perhaps, would be better policy. Indeed, upon consideration, it was the very policy. Mending the web was not possible. No human art, no possible skill, could darn up those gaping holes, or collect the flying threads and thrums and stitch them into coherence again. No! We will, then, boldly deny that this policy of endowment has, or ever had, any existence. It is the mere coinage of the brain—the vision of a heated imagination, as he said on another occasion. And this he did, and he was loudly cheered by his claqueurs, but not, we fancy, by the ardent Protestants. However, for even then there is consolation. Yes, ye indignant Protestants, you need not fear; that policy of endowing Popery, once unquestionably foreshadowed by the Government, will never be carried out. Possibly, no one ever intended to carry it into effect. At times we think so. It was, we sometimes surmise, proposed merely to allure the support of the Roman Catholic members, like as certain donkey-drivers, as it is said, dangle a bunch of hay a foot before the animal's nose, not to be eaten, but to entice it onwards by exciting its hopes.

CARDWELL.

Mr. Disraeli had, then, noways mended his web. That, as we have said, was impossible. Nor had he, we think, satisfied indignant and alarmed Protestantism, represented by Sir Thomas Bateson, that the policy of endowing Popery had never been contemplated. But, lest some impression of this sort might have been made upon the alarmed mind of Protestantism, Mr. Cardwell rose to restate the case. Mr. Cardwell, whom we have not often of late heard in the House, is a very quiet, gentlemanly man, endowed with an easy, flowing eloquence, large experience, and considerable knowledge of our political history; and he consequently always speaks with effect, and might be more effective but for a not very pleasant manner, or, say, mannerism, which he has—yes, mannerism is the word. He has contracted a habit of raising and lowering his voice with the undeviating regularity of a metronomic pendulum, and of stepping forwards and backwards and slapping the official box before him with the precision of a machine. On this occasion he carried this mannerism to excess, and by it marred the effect of what might have been a very telling speech. He succeeded though, mannerism notwithstanding, in rendering still further the Prime Minister's web of sophistry, and in proving that the Irish policy charged against the Government was not a coinage of the brain, no chimera of a heated imagination, but a reality, which every man with clear vision might see for himself. Earl Mayo, our Irish Secretary, when Cardwell had finished, rose to try his skill at mending this web so terribly rent; but, where the great master had failed, it was not likely that an inferior hand would succeed. We have given much space to this incident, this scene in the House; but not too much, for it is very important—had, indeed, in its great significance, much more than the eye of an inexperienced looker-on could see. In fact, here we had, in miniature, a rehearsal of the coming struggle in which all the country will soon take sides.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Established Church (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. AYTOUN moved as an instruction to the Committee, "That they have power to provide that the tenure of every office connected with the College of Maynooth be subject to like conditions with those to which official tenures connected with the Established Church in Ireland would be subject after the passing of this bill, and that no money should be payable to the trustees of the College of Maynooth for or for the use of any senior student or other student to be admitted after the passing of the bill into a law."

The motion having been seconded by Mr. WOODS, Colonel GREVILLE-NUGENT proposed as an amendment that "Every person appointed to any office in the College of Maynooth, after the passing of the bill, should hold such office subject to the pleasure of Parliament."

Mr. GLADSTONE objected to both proposals, as being equally premature, and recommended the House to abstain from unnecessary legislation.

Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke in support of the instruction of Mr. Aytoun, on the ground that it gave effect to the decision at which the House had arrived, the endowment of Maynooth resting upon the same basis as the Established Church, each being the creation of Parliament; whilst the Regium Donum differed from both in being an annual vote of the House.

The House then divided on the instruction proposed by Mr. Aytoun, which it negatived by 186 to 109.

Colonel GREVILLE-NUGENT intimated that, after the conclusion to which the House had come, he was willing to withdraw his amendment, and leave the new constituencies to deal with the Regium Donum, and the grant to Maynooth, after the Irish Church had been disendowed.

Mr. Secretary HARDY pointed out the inconvenience of introducing subjects which had nothing to do with the bill; but, thinking that Colonel GREVILLE-NUGENT's proposal was in accordance with the resolutions of the House, he should certainly vote for it if it went to a division.

Mr. COGAN recommended Colonel GREVILLE-NUGENT to follow his example and vote against his own motion.

Sir G. GREY subsequently interposed, and moved to amend the amendment by the insertion of the words, "and likewise every Presbyterian minister hereafter to be appointed to receive a share of the Regium Donum." This addition having been agreed to, the amendment of Colonel GREVILLE-NUGENT, so altered, was carried without a division. On the question that the Speaker should leave the chair.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day six months. Contending that the legislation upon which Parliament had entered was dictated by Cardinal Cullen and the Romish Hierarchy, and in apprehension of Fenianism, he appealed to the House to reserve the question of the Irish Church to be decided upon by the new constituencies. He had no wish to see penal laws re-enacted for Ireland, but if the House by its conduct left an impression on the public mind that it was yielding to terror, he warned hon. members that circumstances might arise to render necessary the revival of these laws.

The amendment was seconded by Colonel S. Knox, and supported by Captain Archdall, Mr. Lefroy, and Sir J. Sturgeon.

Mr. LEFROY having asked whether the promoter of the bill entertained the same views with respect to the Established Church in Wales as he did of the Church in Ireland, and if a measure relating to the former was to be the sequel of that before the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that there was a distinction between the two cases; and added that he felt assured the bill was not in the nature of a blow or discouragement, but was really and truly for the benefit of the religion which the hon. member professed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said he would not, in the absence of the head of the Government, press his amendment to a division.

It was therefore withdrawn; and the bill, with a clause added in conformity with the instruction moved by Colonel GREVILLE-NUGENT, was subsequently passed through Committee, amidst loud Opposition cheers.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the second reading of the Thames Embankment and Metropolitan Improvement Act Amendment Bill, which led to a discussion which was interrupted by the House being counted out shortly before ten.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY stated that, in consequence of an accident at sea, the dispatches from the army in Abyssinia had not arrived, and that this would necessitate the postponement of the vote of thanks to the army for a few days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPPLY.—THE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. CHILDERS having repeated his inquiry of a previous night as to how many months of the present financial year it was intended to take the remaining votes in Supply.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that Ministers had come to the conclusion that it was their duty to propose to the House to vote Supplies for the whole year, and that if any other course were adopted considerable inconvenience to the House, and possibly embarrassment to the public service, might arise. With the most earnest desire, however, on the part of the Government to expedite the business of the House, he believed there was no probability of the new Parliament being able to meet, except for a very short time, before Christmas; and, after the swearing in of members and debating the Address, it would be impossible to go into Committee of Supply at that sitting. There was this further contingency, that the supplementary Reform Bill and the Boundary Bill might not pass sufficiently early to allow the registration to commence on July 20. In that case, the time for sending in the claims of the new electors would have to be postponed, and the assembling of Parliament prior to Christmas be altogether out of the question. Again, supposing that, when the newly-elected Parliament met, a vote of want of confidence were passed and a change of Government took place, it must be obvious that some time must be consumed in completing the Ministerial arrangements. Much embarrassment, therefore, might ensue if the Supplies were not voted beyond Dec. 31. Mr. Hunt also assured the House that there was a "longing," nay, a "burning," desire on the part of the Government to ask the verdict of the new Parliament upon their conduct and policy; and he promised that everything that they could do should be done—first, to hasten the dissolution and have a new Parliament elected; and, secondly, to call that Parliament together, in order either that Ministers might be confirmed in office, and so feel that they were carrying on public affairs with the confidence of Parliament and the country, or else be relieved from a position which he declared to be almost intolerable. He should propose that the report on Supply be postponed for a week to give the House an opportunity of considering the measure relating to registration which was to be introduced on Thursday by the Home Secretary.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill, the consideration of which it resumed with the postponed 6th clause, restricting the electors in Glasgow, with three members, to the exercise of two votes only. Mr. GRAHAM entered one last protest against the clause, and then it was agreed to, as were the other postponed clauses. Several new ones were also added connected with the machinery of the bill. Sir J. FERGUSSON moved a clause disfranchising the English boroughs of Arundel, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Honiton, Lyme Regis, Thetford, and Wells, in order to provide the seven additional seats to be given to Scotland. Whereupon, Mr. NEVILLE-GRENVILLE urged the claims of the city of Wells on a variety of grounds to be retained as a portion of the representation, and proposed that it be omitted from the clause and the borough of Evesham substituted. A short discussion followed, which terminated in the amendment being negatived. Lord E. HOWARD said a few words against the disfranchisement of his little borough of Arundel, and then the clause was ordered to stand part of the bill. Schedule A, extending the boundaries of the Parliamentary borough of Glasgow, so as to include the districts of Partick and Govan, was opposed by Sir E. COLEBROOK; and, upon a division, was struck out by 91 to 86. Eventually the bill was passed through Committee, and directed to be reported with amendments to the House.

THE BOUNDARY BILL.

The Boundary Bill was committed, after a discussion as to whether or not the report of the Select Committee was to be accepted as final.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The half-hour during which the House sat was devoted to the consideration of the Army Chaplains Bill, the purport of which is to obviate certain difficulties that have arisen respecting the position of military chaplains in reference to the parochial clergy. The Earl of Longford moved the second reading, and the Bishop of Gloucester, who objected to some of the details of the bill, urged that it should be sent to a Select Committee. On the other hand, Earl De Grey and Ripon approved of the measure, and, after a few words from the Bishops of Carlisle and London, the second reading was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

The House had a morning sitting for the purpose of considering the Electric Telegraphs Bill on the motion for its second reading. The order was moved by

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who submitted that it was desirable, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to proceed with the measure and come to a decision upon it as soon as possible. Considerable public interest had been shown in it; and seventy-seven petitions had been presented in its favour from chambers of commerce, trading associations in various portions of the empire, and newspaper proprietors; whilst only ten petitions, by telegraph and railway companies, had been presented against it. The companies had offered to sell their interest at twenty-five years' purchase, upon the understanding that their servants should be compensated for loss of office; and, although the Government had not assented to this, they had proposed that the basis of the purchase should be the highest price realised on the Stock Exchange prior to May 25 last, and that compensation should be given to such of the officers as were not provided for in the Post Office, provided they had been in receipt of a yearly salary, and served not less than five years. This proposal, however, had not been accepted by the telegraph companies; and the railways affected opposed the bill from an impression that they would not obtain the same facilities from the Government which they now received from the companies; but this was an ill-founded assumption. The right hon. gentleman further explained that he contemplated the introduction of a money bill, by which to raise the necessary funds for purchasing the telegraphs, and he estimated a surplus revenue of £210,000 a year from the working of the system, which would suffice to pay off the capital in twenty-nine years at 3½ per cent. Replying to an inquiry of Mr. Childers, Mr. Hunt added that it would not be expedient to name the exact terms; but the capital required would be between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, and Government proposed to avail themselves as far as possible of the savings banks funds. In the event of the bill being read a second time, he should move that it be then referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. LEEMAN moved an amendment to the effect that the whole question of purchasing telegraphs by the Government should be considered by a Select Committee. A debate ensued, which was not concluded when the time (a quarter to four) for arresting discussion on opposed business arrived, and the debate was adjourned.

The Endowed Schools Bill having been read the third time, the sitting was suspended for two hours.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

On the House resuming, at six o'clock, Mr. DISRAELI stated, in reply to Mr. Lamont, that, upon the indictment against ex-Governor Eyre being thrown out by the grand jury, the Colonial Secretary had, in accordance with the engagement of his predecessor in office, written to Mr. Eyre and requested him to send in a statement of the expenses which he had incurred in his defence. To a further question from Mr. Lamont, who wanted to know whether he was to understand that the Government meant to protect Mr. Eyre against future prosecution, the right hon. gentleman declined to give an answer, whereupon the hon. member intimated his determination to proceed with the motion on the subject which he had placed on the paper, but postponed it until Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A motion by Mr. VERNY for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission to inquire and report upon the capability for settlement, and the best means of settling, the territory lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, especially as to the provision for telegraphic and other communication through her Majesty's dominions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was, after a short debate, withdrawn. Leave was given to Mr. Dixon to bring in a bill to amend the Act for Preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink, 1863, and to extend its provisions to drugs. The Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill and the Lea River Conservancy Bill were read the third time and passed. Other bills were also advanced a stage, and at twenty minutes past eight o'clock the House was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Mr. Monk's bill, relieving the officials of the Inland Revenue Department from disability to vote at Parliamentary elections, went through the im-

portant stage of a second reading by a "surprise." It was the first order on the paper, and when called on neither the Ministers in *esse* nor the Ministers in *posse* were present. In fact, the front bench on each side was empty. Mr. Monk, observing this state of affairs, naturally hesitated to proceed with the measure; but, impelled to go on by cries from the Liberal benches, the hon. member moved the second reading at a venture, and the motion was agreed to without explanation or comment, amid great laughter and cheers.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The Married Women's Property Bill having been moved on the order for second reading by Mr. LEFEVRE.

Mr. LEFEVRE proposed an amendment that it be read six months hence. His objections to the measure were that it was unfair and dangerous; that it involved questions affecting the domestic and social relations of husband and wife, and would substitute ill feeling and distrust where hitherto harmony and concord had prevailed. The alteration was unaltered for; and, if agreed to, its effects would be most pernicious.

Mr. KARSLAKE seconded the amendment upon the two grounds that the bill would effect an entire revolution in the social status of husband and wife, and a like revolution in the laws of property. Moreover, it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the existing law did ample justice to married women.

Mr. Headlam, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Melly, Mr. Jacob Bright, and Mr. Lowe having spoken in favour of the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reminded the House that the law now gave the wife perfect immunity from her own debts, and placed the responsibility for them upon the husband. If the bill passed, however, she would be treated in all respects as if she were *femme sole*, might contract debts, and be sued for their recovery. Thus the "screw" would be put upon the husband to pay a debt by sending the wife to prison. At present, too, the husband was compelled to provide for his children; but under the bill, whatever the wife might be earning or receiving, the common-law liability of the husband to maintain his children would still be in force; his wife would be *femme sole*, and would be exempt from all liability to contribute towards the support of the children. He objected further to the bill on the ground of its being retrospective. The change proposed was far too extensive; but he was willing to agree to such an amendment of the law as would protect the property of the poorer classes of married women.

After some remarks from Mr. S. Mill, Mr. Denman, and Lord Galway, Mr. LEFEVRE replied in defence of the bill, expressing his readiness to submit it to the manipulation of a Select Committee, and to alter it in certain points of detail; and then a division followed, which resulted in a "tie"—there being 123 "Ayes" against 123 "Noes." But the Speaker having, in accordance with the usual rule, given his voice with the ayes, the bill was read the second time. Subsequently the bill was, on the motion of Mr. Leferve, ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships principally occupied themselves with a discussion on the Army Chaplains Bill, which was postponed until the next evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, who was received with slight cheering, said—Sir, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the registration in the course of the present year, I will endeavour to be as brief as the details which it will be necessary to lay before the House in some respects will permit. I propose that the revision shall commence for both counties and boroughs upon Sept. 14; and I have taken that day because there, again, there is a necessity, in order to give time for publication and communications that one Sunday should intervene. Therefore, although it might be done by Sept. 7 or 8, I consider that it will be more advisable to compress the revision into three weeks, and increase the number of barristers appointed. I put the increase at one third, but it is open to consideration, and possibly the best plan will be to empower the Judge remaining in Chambers in London to send them where they are wanted. The Judges on circuit go away as soon as their circuits are over; but there is one Judge in town, and it will be advisable to place in his hands the power of sending additional barristers to the places from which applications are sent. One of the great difficulties hitherto in the completion of the lists has been in consequence of the necessity of numbering the lists from the beginning to the end before the printing of them could be commenced. But if you allow revising barristers to number either by parishes or polling districts, the printing would begin almost within a day or two of the beginning of the revision; and it would not be finished by the last day of October, the revision and the printing of the lists thus extending from Sept. 14 to the last day of October. The next step will be to let the lists get into the hands of the public. It would not be proper immediately to issue lists, but to allow seven, or eight, or nine days—probably seven or eight days. As we know, the registration agents supply themselves with the lists previously; or, at all events, they know a good deal about them. Well, then, I propose that the proclamation, which now takes thirty-five days, shall be cut down by one week, to twenty-eight days; and in that way, by Dec. 8 or 9 the new Parliament might be assembled. There would then be sufficient time to swear in the members, so that by Dec. 14 the Parliament might proceed with such business as would be necessary. I do not believe that with justice to the interests of the country it is possible to do it earlier. I don't think it would be just to shorten the time during which persons may make claims; and this time there are to be the claims of lodgers in addition to those which had to be made before, and these will take a considerable time longer. I do not, therefore, recommend the House to cut out any of the time thus allowed; but I think time can be saved in the revision and printing of the lists. After all, what is it that the House wants? As I understand, the House wants to come to a decision as to whether certain principles are to prevail in the ensuing House. I think that may be ascertained in the way we wish, so as to allow the members to get to their homes again before Christmas, and it will be just to the Ministry to have six or seven weeks before the meeting of Parliament in which to prepare measures when they know who is in and what is to be done. I can assure the House that I believe this can be done; and I have brought forward what I believe to be the most practical measure to bring that state of things about. I am aware of the objection which may be raised with regard to the appeals to the Court of Common Pleas. But it is only where the revising barrister allows the appeal that any appeal can take place; and even where there are appeals the voters are inserted in the lists; and if an election takes place the votes are used, and whatever may be the decision on the appeal afterwards, it in no way affects those votes. So I think there is nothing material in that. I shall be happy to go into further details if it be the wish of the House; but I propose to bring in the bill now, and to read it a second time as early as the House will allow, and then to place it in the hands of a Select Committee, that they may inquire into the matter, as I think they may in a few hours, and arrive at a conclusion as to whether it is a practical proposition or not.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the statement of the right hon. gentleman was perfectly clear and intelligible, and the House had come to the subject with all the advantage of previous discussions. He was assured that the proposition had been conceived with an earnest desire to meet the two great objects in view—full and ample time for the registration of voters, and an early meeting of the new Parliament. The reference of the bill to a Select Committee would save time and discussion in the House; and he hoped it would be possible to carry the bill through without any lengthened discussion whatever. He agreed that it would not be practicable to make much progress with the preparation of the Estimates and with necessary measures until the Government knew whether they would be responsible for them or not.

The bill was brought in and read. Monday was named for the second reading.

THE BOUNDARY BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

Mr. HIBBERT moved as an amendment that certain boroughs should be specified as recommended by the Committee.

After some discussion the amendment was carried by 184 against 148.

Some amendments were moved, which were negatived without a division.

Mr. Hibbert's amendment was then made part of the bill.

Several amendments upon details having been agreed to, the bill passed through Committee.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the consideration of this bill as amended, some amendments were proposed and negatived.

Several minor alterations, on the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE, were made in the bill.

The remaining clauses, after some modifications, were agreed to.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP was won on Thursday by Blue Gown, Speculum being second and King Alfred third.

THE EYRE CASE.—An unprecedented occurrence took place in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, on the Judges taking their seats in banco (there being besides himself Justices Blackburn and Lush), gave a lengthened statement of his reasons for dissenting on a number of points from the charge of Justice Blackburn to the grand jury upon the case of Mr. Eyre. His Lordship stated as an excuse for such an unusual course that, when the senior puisne Judge delivers, in pursuance of long-established custom, the charge to the grand jury of Middlesex, the charge he so delivers is that of the Court, not that of the single Judge who pronounces it. He speaks not of his own authority or on his own responsibility alone, but as the organ and mouthpiece of the Court. Justice Blackburn stated that before delivering the charge he had, as he thought, fully explained his views to his brother Judges, and that they concurred in them; but it now appeared that that explanation had not been sufficient. He, however, still held the opinions, conscientiously, deliberately, and laboriously formed, which he had laid down in that charge; but they would not now have as much weight as if they had come from the full Court.

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THE LORDS AND THE SUSPENSORY BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church Suspensory Bill has practically passed the House of Commons; and the question now is, What will the Lords do with it? It is some years since that question—What will the Lords do?—had any practical significance in political affairs; and it is important now mainly as it bears on the position of the Upper House itself. Their Lordships have long ceased to be an effective political power in the State. They are useful as a revising tribunal; as a check upon, and corrective of, the crude and hasty legislation that sometimes emanates from the popular Chamber; but what the House of Commons has once decided in principle the House of Lords has ever, since the days of the first Reform Bill, ultimately had to accept. And it will be so in the case of the Irish Church as well. They may reject the Suspensory Bill, and thereby permit the creation of a few more items of "vested interest" in the Irish Church revenues; but that is all they can do. If the action of the present House of Commons be ratified by the new constituencies, as sooner or later it unquestionably will, the Lords will have to bend and accept the nation's will. They cannot greatly retard, it is impossible that their action, now or hereafter, can finally avert, the fate of the Irish Establishment. The House of Lords, therefore, whatever may be the wishes of a majority of its members, or whatever course they may pursue on the Suspensory Bill, has no power to hinder legislation dictated by a majority of the people, as expressed by their representatives in Parliament; but their Lordships may seriously damage their own position, and excite a renewal of discussion as to their utility as a separate order in the State, by opposing the popular will and placing themselves in collision with the House of Commons. More especially will the bench of Bishops expose their claim to legislative functions to question by rashly thwarting the measure of justice which has received so unequivocal an approval from the House of Commons—an approval all but certain to be indorsed by the country at the ensuing election. For their own sake, therefore, and the sake of their order, we counsel both lay and clerical peers to "be wise, and be wise in time." They are powerless to save the Irish Church; but they may, and most probably will, incur serious danger themselves by making the attempt. To provoke an electioneering cry of "Justice to Ireland, and down with the Lords and the Bishops!" would be a dangerous experiment. Will their Lordships venture on the issue?

THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAYS.

THE controversy between the public and the south of England railway companies is waxing fiercer than ever. Mr. Watkin, the chairman of the South-Eastern, seems to have lost his temper, and with it his discretion, and to have ventured upon some rather extraordinary statements. At a meeting of his company last week he asserted that passengers were carried on his and the confederate lines at lower fares than on any others; which is simply not the fact, as anyone may satisfy himself by a comparison of fare tariffs. Then he abuses building speculators, who, he says, have bought up land wherever the company have made a station; and now that their property has vastly increased in value in consequence of the railway communication provided, raise an outcry against the companies for seeking to obtain what he calls a fair return for the capital invested. But, not to insist upon the fact that the obligations of the companies and the said speculators are mutual—for, if the railways have enhanced the value of property along their course, builders have provided customers to the railways by attracting population to suburban dwellings—the real question lies, not between the companies and building speculators and landowners, but between the companies and those portions of the public who travel on their lines. People have been induced, by a certain tariff of fares, to live out of London, and they have a right to expect that their doing so shall not be made a pretext for taxing them to a greater extent than that to which they were legally liable at the time of migrating. Next, Mr. Watkin alleges that, as the railways do not pay a sufficient dividend on the capital invested, the travelling public ought to make up the deficit by submitting to extra fares. But the question arises, has the capital been wisely and judiciously expended? and, if not—as it certainly has not—who is to blame, and who ought to bear the loss? Assuredly the public are not responsible for the foolish and reckless expenditure in which the companies have indulged, and therefore ought not to be made to "pay the piper," seeing they have had no participation in the dance. Finally, Mr. Watkin says that as a great boon has been conferred by the erection of the metropolitan stations, and as these stations return only one or two per cent on their cost, there-

fore the proposed extra charge for their use is perfectly justified. But in erecting those stations the companies studied their own interests; they calculated on attracting custom—and therefore profit—to themselves by offering additional conveniences for travelling, and did not mean—and indeed did not pretend—to play the part of public benefactors. And if their calculations have been erroneous, if their expectations have not been realised, they have themselves only to thank for it, and the public are not bound to bear the consequences of the blunder. The companies, if Mr. Watkin's allegations be true, have engaged in a bad speculation; that is all; and it would be monstrous if every blundering speculator, when his calculations prove erroneous, were to be entitled to recoup himself by dipping his hand in the pockets of the public. If this kind of argument is to be persisted in, it may become a question whether the community should not deal with railways as it is proposed to deal with the telegraphs—take them into its own hand, and that, too, not at the price the companies and their directors may fix, but at the value to which mismanagement and folly have reduced them. We greatly doubt the propriety of the State exercising the power it possesses of purchasing the railways throughout the country—that is, of making the carriage of passengers and goods a Government monopoly; but, if we are forced to a choice of two evils, we must incline to accept the least, and a Government monopoly could not well be more obnoxious than that sought to be established by Mr. Watkin and his colleagues. Small as may be the value, comparatively, of railway property, we question if the shareholders would be benefited by having to submit to a compulsory sale of their interest in the several lines to the State. They had much better retain the property in their own hands, study the interests and convenience of their customers, and trust rather to economy and good management than to monopoly fares for realising dividends.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER OTTAWA reached Suez on the 5th inst., having on board the released Abyssinian captives—namely, twenty gentlemen, eight ladies, twenty-two children, and twenty-one followers. Transports with troops are also on their way home, while others are engaged in conveying the Indian contingent to Bombay.

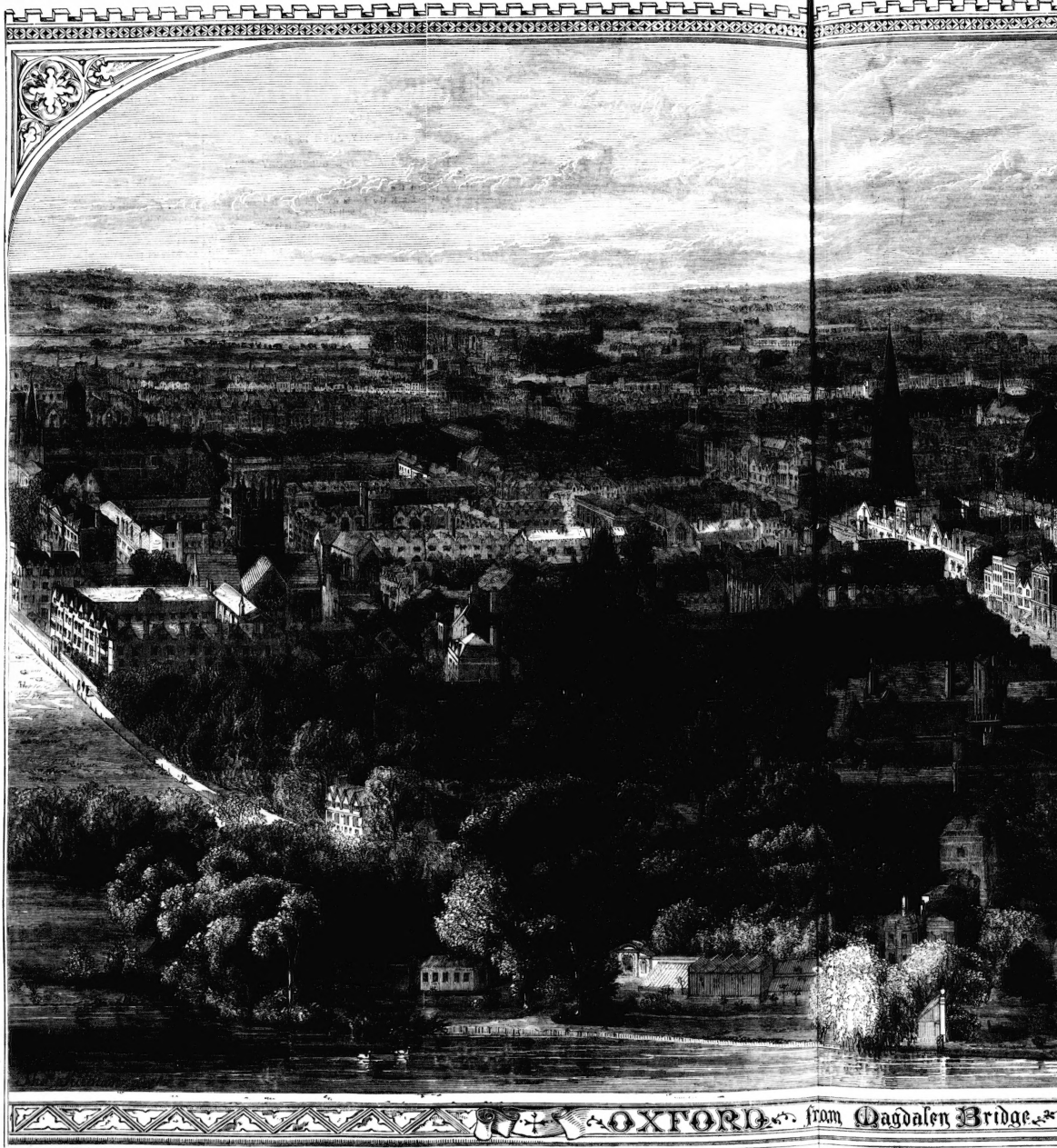
DR. MASSINGHAM, who was lately reported to have classed Mr. Gladstone with the Tordermen murder, and to have explained that the chief difference between them was that you could hang the one and not the other, though both equally deserved it, has denied the truth of the report. It seems that he was only quoting what somebody else said.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, called Notre Dame de France, was opened, on Wednesday morning, with a very solemn ceremony. The church is situated at the north-east corner of Leicester-square, the building having been for a long series of years that in which Burford's celebrated panoramas were exhibited.

AN INTERESTING RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH between three squads, consisting of twenty men each of English, Scottish, and Irish nationality, was decided, on Wednesday, during the meeting of the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association. The result is as follows:—English, 1068 marks; Scottish, 1057; Irish, 956.

PEACE MEETING IN PARIS.—On Monday, the 8th inst., an interesting meeting was held in Paris, at the Salle Hertz, Rue de la Victoire. It was the first anniversary of the "International League of Peace," established in France about a year ago. At half-past two the chair was taken by M. Jean Dollfus, the Mayor of Mulhouse, and one of the vice-presidents of the league. Among those present were M. Hippolyte Passy, former Minister of Finance; M. G. Deichthal, a distinguished publicist; M. Gacroul, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*; M. Joseph Garnier, editor of the *Journal des Economistes*; M. Auguste Visclaire, of Brussels; M. de Lessops, director of the *Suez Canal*; M. Charles Dollfus, a journalist; M. Corroille-Seneuil, Qujano; M. Isidor, Grand Rabbi of the Jews; M. Martin Paschoud, Protestant pastor; several Catholic priests, one of whom was a Canon; Mr. Edward Peace, of Darlington; Mr. Henry Richards, secretary of the London Peace Society; Mr. Chamerovzow, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society; the Rev. James Davies, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, &c. The spacious room was quite full in every part, and among the audience there was a considerable number of ladies and of young men from the colleges. The president opened the meeting with a short but suitable and judicious speech, and then called upon M. Frederic Passy, the principal founder of the league, and its secretary, who presented an oral report, in which he expounded the principles and objects of the society, and presented a statement of its operations for the past year. M. Visclaire, president of the peace congress at Brussels in 1848, then gave to the meeting a résumé of the history of the peace movement, in which he paid a tribute to the zeal and perseverance of the English and American peace societies, who had for many years steadfastly prosecuted the work of propagating the principles of peace among the nations. The president next called upon Mr. Henry Richards, who spoke as the representative of the friends of peace in England. After him M. Isidor, the Grand Rabbi, and M. Martin Paschoud delivered stirring and animated speeches, the latter of whom also read a letter from Père Gratry, the eloquent Catholic priest, expressing much regret at his inability to be present and his hearty adhesion to the principles and objects of the league. The only disappointment was occasioned by the absence of M. Michel Chevalier, who was to have presented a paper on the Economy of Peace and War compared, but who was unable to attend through indisposition. This first meeting of the International League of Peace at Paris was in every respect a very gratifying success. After the meeting the members of the bureau and the foreign visitors dined together at the Hôtel de Louvre.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting of the members of this society took place at Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., president of the institution, in the chair. It having become known that Mr. C. R. Markham (one of the secretaries of the society), who had acted as the accredited geographer in the Abyssinian expedition, was about to communicate his experience of the country between Antalo and Magdala, a more than ordinary amount of interest attached to the occasion, and the attendance of members was very numerous. A paper was read by Dr. Neumayer upon the scientific explorations of Central Australia, recommending a new exploring expedition, at a cost of more than £21,000, and extending over three years and a half; and a brief discussion having ensued on this subject, Mr. Markham proceeded to detail the result of the observations he had made during the recent Abyssinian expedition. The country, he observed, between Antalo and Magdala, was a mountainous region, entirely composed of volcanic rock. He then described the geographical formation of the country and also the character of the various tribes of people by whom the region was inhabited. He particularly alluded to the excellence of King Theodore's road, which, he said, was 30 ft. wide, and owed its origin entirely to the ingenuity of and its execution to the personal energy of that Monarch, adding that but for that road our troops would have been at least ten days longer in reaching Magdala. Mr. Markham next gave some interesting particulars regarding Theodore's camp, which was very extensive, but without canvas tents, the soldiers being housed in huts or in hovels constructed of the branches of trees. Magdala itself was a mass of basaltic rock, 9050 ft. above the level of the sea, and had been founded and fortified by Theodore as his principal stronghold; and there he retired, in the hope of making terms with the English, and, in the event of his failing, he determined to end his career in the manner he had chosen. Mr. Markham then proceeded to describe Theodore's attempt to capture Colonel Phayre, the attack on the baggage, the action of April 10, and the defeat of the Abyssinian army, of which 800 men were killed and 1500 wounded, including most of the leaders and great men in the King's service. The particulars of Theodore's endeavour to obtain peace without complying with the demand to give up the prisoners and surrender himself and his stronghold to his conquerors—his attempt upon his own life the day after his first defeat—the letter he sent to the English General giving an account of his life and policy, written when he had abandoned all hope and had resolved upon self-destruction—the presence of cows and sheep he sent by him to the English camp—the arrival there of the prisoners—the singular appearance of the sun on the morning of April 13, which the English regarded as a good omen, and Theodore as a bad one—the bombardment of Magdala, the assault and capture of the fortress, and the death of the King by his own hand—all these details were vividly described by Mr. Markham; and he concluded a very interesting paper by stating the scientific results which the expedition had produced. A vote of thanks, at the suggestion of the president, was passed to Mr. Markham, and the meeting separated.



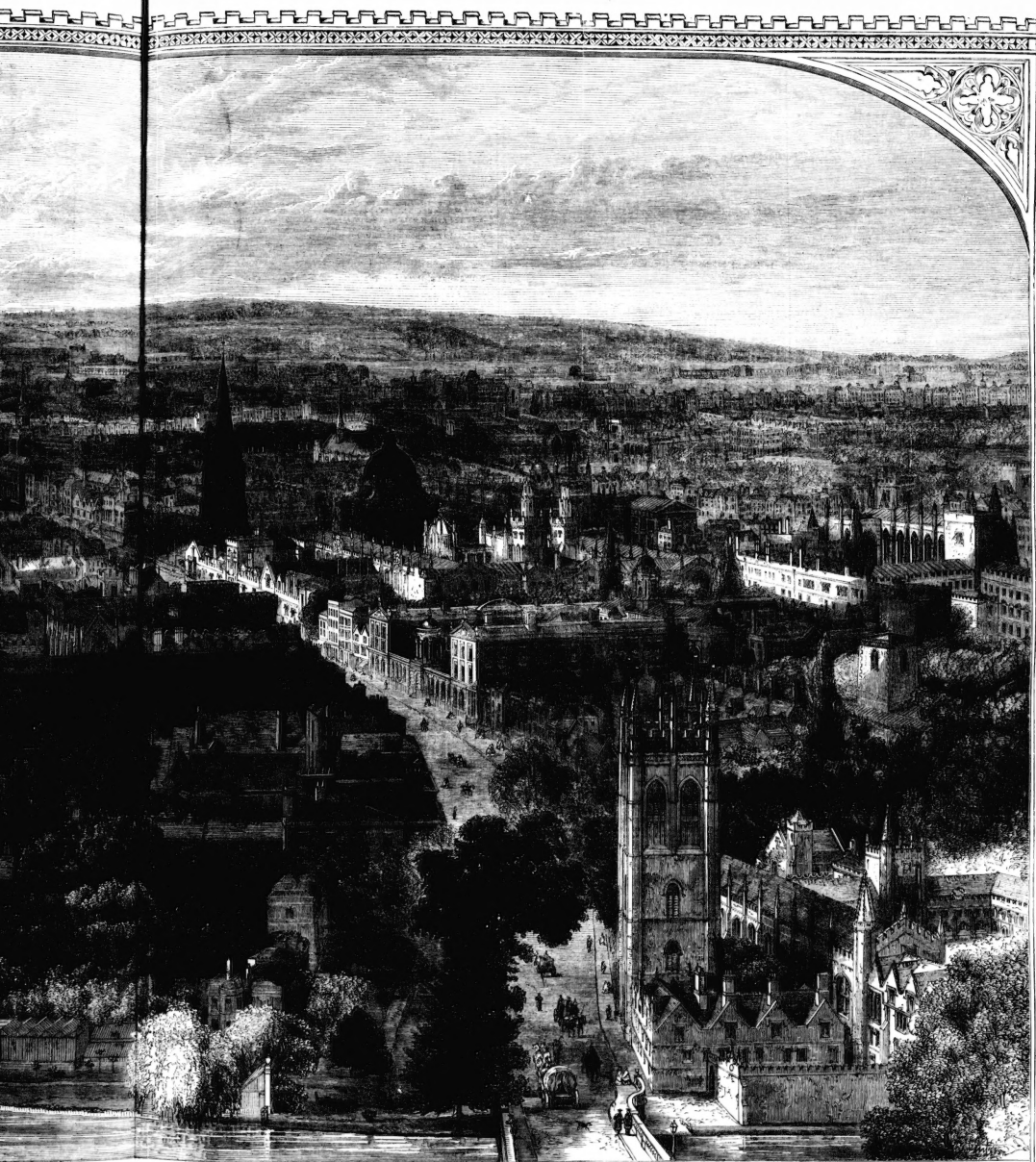
CHRISTCHURCH: CATHEDRAL, GT. TOM GATEWAY. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, AND CHAPEL. MERTON COLLEGE. FICKWATER QUADRANGLE.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

RADCLIFFE



OXFORD from Magdalen Bridge.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

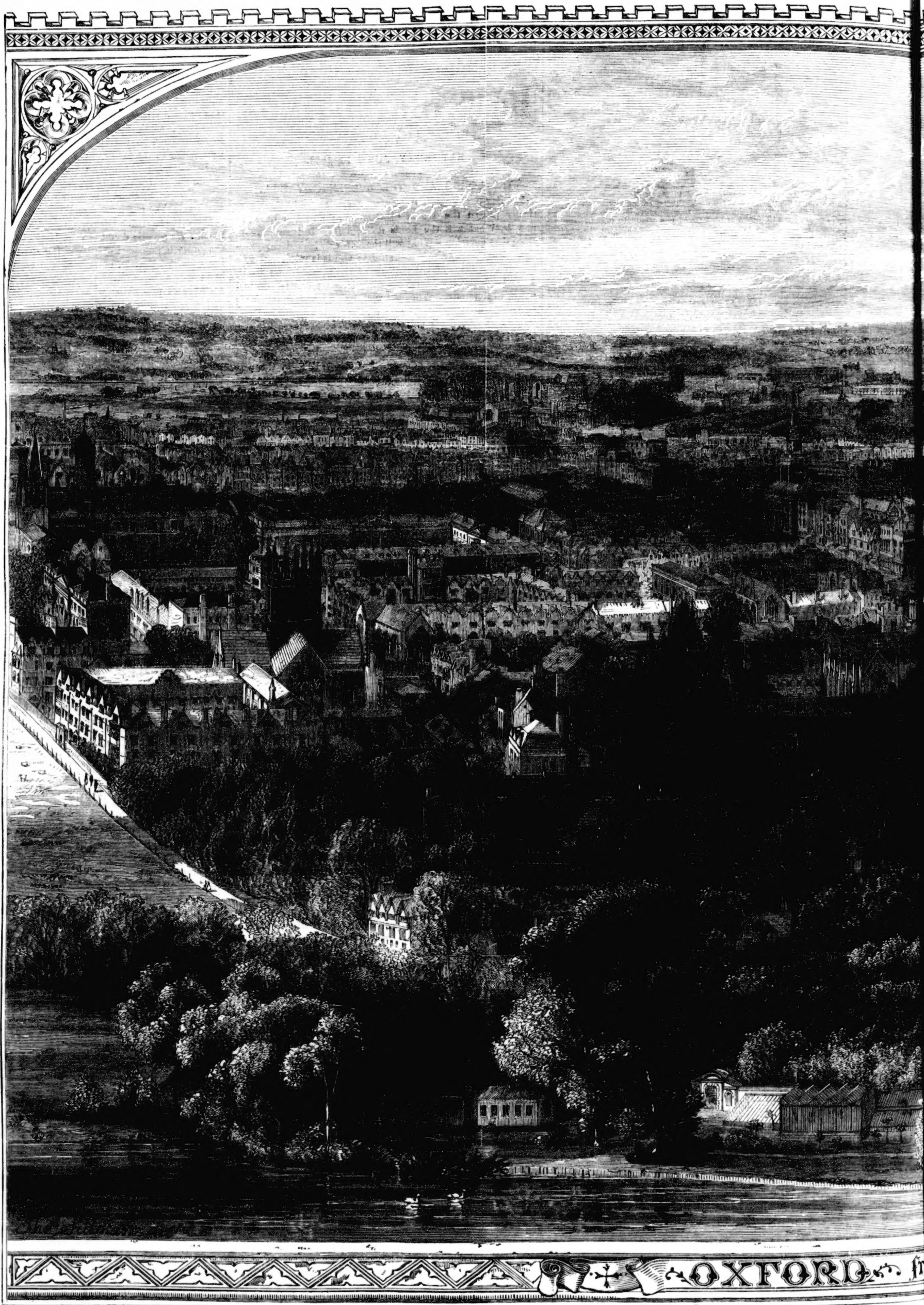
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RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

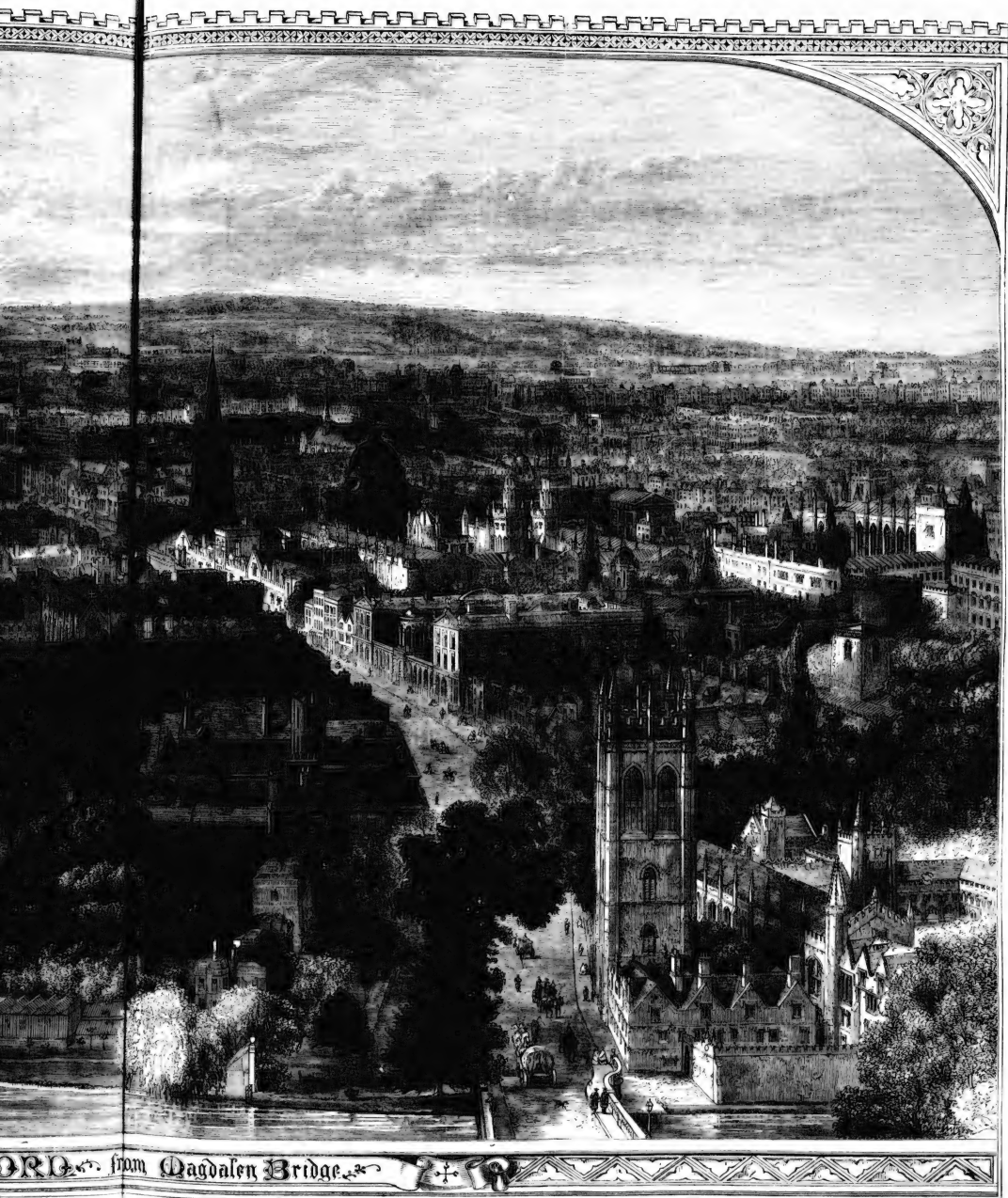
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE AND TOWER.

NEW COLLEGE.



CHRISTCHURCH: CATHEDRAL, GT. TOM GATEWAY. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. MERTON COLLEGE AND CHAPEL. PECKWATER QUADRANGLE. ORIEL COLLEGE. BOTANIC GARDENS.



View from Magdalen Bridge.

MANIC GARDENS.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

BADCLIFFS LIBRARY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE AND TOWER.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE CITY AND UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THIS week has seen the commencement of the annual festive season at Oxford. Coming events have cast their shadows forward, and gay dresses and pretty bonnets have been seen in unaccustomed places. By the end of the week lectures will be forgotten, books thrown aside, and dons and deans intent only on equipping dames. The Commemoration is really a period of saturnalia, and Oxford for the time is hardly to be recognised by those who have only known it in its ordinary decorous garb. The gaieties commenced with a concert in the hall of Pembroke, Dr. Johnson's old college, on Thursday evening, the 11th, which was followed by similar entertainments on the other evenings of the week. On Monday morning Mrs. Scott-Siddons will give a dramatic reading, and in the evening the usual procession of boats will take place; theatricals at St. John's and the Freemasons' ball will conclude the day's proceedings. On Tuesday there will be a flower show at Worcester, a concert at Exeter, theatricals, and the Elton and Harrow ball. In consequence of the melancholy death of Mr. Marriott the members of Christ Church will not give their usual ball. On Wednesday morning the Eneidea will be held in the Sheldonian Theatre, and in the evening the University Commemoration ball will take place. Lords Bute, Donoughmore, Leche, and Rosebery are among the stewards. On the following evening there will be a ball at Corpus. At this season, and in connection with the View we this week publish, a few particulars regarding the City and University will be interesting.

OXFORD CITY.

The antiquity of the city of Oxford has been carried up to the most remote ages. John Ross, of Warwick (1491), the earliest historian of Oxfordshire, protested that it was built 1009 B.C., by Memphric, King of the Britons, when it was called Caer Memphric, in honour of him, which name was changed to Bello-ritum, and afterward to Ridenon, the Celtic for a ford of oxen. Apian mentions Canterbury, London, and Oxford as British cities of eminence. It is often mentioned by the ancient British name of Caer-Pen-hal goit, a city on an eminence between two rivers, and adorned with woods.

When Aulus Plantius entered Britain, Oxford is said to "have suffered its most terrible downfall," though Leland, Wood, &c., endeavoured to prove that it was extremely flourishing under the Roman dominion. At the Saxon invasion, Leland says, "Oxford was reduced, by hard usage, to a village, having little more to boast of than its ancient name."

In 727 Frideswide, daughter of Didan, governor of Oxford, embraced a religious life, with twelve maidens her companions. About this time her mother, Saffrida, died; and her father, seeking consolation from a work of piety, employed himself in the construction of a convent within the precincts of the city, of which he appointed her the abbess. "In process of time, by the munificence of the King of Mercia, certain inns were constructed in the vicinity of this church, adapted as much as possible to the character of a religious establishment. This is the earliest notice of Oxford as a place of religious education, and thus the University may be traced to the priory of St. Frideswide."—Ingram.

Alfred the Great resided at Oxford, and established a mint (supposed to have been on the site of the New Inn Hall), where he coined money called Osmatfordia. In 979 and 1002 Oxford was burned to the ground by the Danes. In 1009 it was again set on fire by Sweyn, King of Denmark, which was awfully avenged in the general massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day, when his sister Gunilda and her husband perished in the massacre. In 1015 an Anglo-Saxon Witenagemote was held at Oxford in the time of Edmund Ironside, who was murdered here Nov. 30, 1016. The Danes and English were reconciled at Oxford 1018, and Canute held Court here for several years, and in 1022 a council, in which the laws of England were first translated into Latin, and enjoined on Danes and English alike. Harold Harefoot was elected, crowned, and died here.

In the Doomsday Book, 1806, the name of the city is written Oxeneford. After the Conquest Robert d'Oyley built and fortified the Castle of Oxford, and rebuilt the walls, in order the better to keep under the Saxon population. The nephew of this Robert d'Oyley succeeded him, and received the Empress Matilda in Oxford Castle, where she was besieged by Stephen in 1141. When the garrison was reduced to the last extremity by famine, Matilda, dressing herself and three knights in white, effected her escape in a snow-storm, crossing the river, which was frozen over, on foot to Abingdon, whence she fled on horseback to Wallingford. On the following day the castle surrendered.

Edith, the wife of the second Robert d'Oyley, founded the magnificent abbey of Osney, on an island in the Isis, on the west of the city. Henry II. lived for a great part of his reign in the palace of Beaumont, which was built by Henry I., 1132, and there Richard I. was born. In 1190 a dreadful fire occurred, which destroyed most of the wooden houses, and led, for the first time, to the erection of houses of stone. In 1209 a tremendous quarrel arose between the townsmen and gowsmen, when the summary execution of three students by the citizens, in revenge for the death of a woman who was accidentally killed by one of their companions, led to the retirement of the whole University, and to the city being laid under an interdict by the Pope, who discharged all professors from teaching in it. This was so great a loss that, to induce them to return, the citizens consented, by way of penance, "to go to all the city churches, with whips in their hands, barefooted, and in their shirts, and there pray for the benefit of absolution from every parish priest, repeating the penitential psalms, and to pay a mark of silver per annum to the students of the hall peculiarly injured." During the succeeding reign of Henry III. (during which a council assembled made those regulations regarding the kingdom known as the "Provisions of Oxford"), when the number of students is said to have amounted at one time to 30,000, these town and gown hostilities became almost perpetual. The last great pilgrimage made to the shrine of St. Frideswide was that of Queen Catherine of Aragon; soon after which, 1526, it became swallowed up in the foundation of Christ Church.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The early history of the University is wrapped in obscurity. A Master of University College, in 1568, published a book to prove that it was founded by certain Greek Professors, who accompanied Brute to England. Others have been content with Alfred the Great as a founder, yet there is no well-authenticated history which mentions him as such, though the Annals of Winchester describe him at Oxford listening to the teaching of its earliest Professors, St. Grymbald and St. Neot, teachers of theology, and Asser, the teacher of grammar and rhetoric. It is, however, certain that Oxford was a place of education as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The earliest school in Oxford was probably that of the Priory of St. Frideswide, which existed on the site of Christ Church, and around which lodging-houses for students soon began to cluster, and took the name of Halls, such as Physic, Beef, Pill, Ape, and Pittance Halls. Under Henry I., who was educated here, and who built a house of congregation; under Stephen, in whose reign Vicarius, a Lombard, founded a school of Roman law; and under Richard I., who was born here, the University continued to increase and prosper. In 1229 the disputes which had always existed between the University and the town became so violent that the students abandoned the place, and 1000 students of Paris, who had quarrelled with their own townspeople, came over at the invitation of Henry III., and settled at Oxford in their place. In 1260 the original Oxford students founded a new seminary at Northampton, from which, however, they were soon recalled by the entreaties of the people of Oxford and the command of the King. At the time of the secession it is said that their number amounted to 30,000. In 1274 Walter de Merton drew up the first code of statutes and founded Merton College, which exhibited the primary model of all the collegiate bodies in Oxford and Cambridge. Merton, Balliol, and University were founded in the thirteenth century; Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New College during the fourteenth century; Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, and Brasenose in the fifteenth century. During the reign of Edward III., the conflicts between the town and University again

raged with fury and bloodshed. In the reign of Richard II. the University was agitated by the controversies relating to the doctrines of Wicliffe; in that of Henry VII. Erasmus came and revived the study of Greek; and in the sixteenth century Corpus Christi Church, Trinity, St. John's, and Jesus were founded. The University vigorously upheld the cause of Charles I., and the diminished plate of its colleges still bears witness to their generosity in his behalf; it was equally stubborn in its resistance to the encroachments of James II. The seventeenth century saw the foundation of Wadham and Pembroke; the eighteenth that of Worcester.

The University at present consists of nineteen colleges and five halls; the colleges are incorporated bodies, endowed with estates and benefices, but the halls are not incorporated bodies, though enjoying the same privileges as the colleges. The University is a corporate body, known by the title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. The chief officers are—the Chancellor (Earl of Derby), chosen for life, but only appearing on special occasions; the High Steward, who may be called upon to hear or determine capital causes according to the laws of the land and privileges of the University, and who holds the University Court-leet at the appointment of Chancellor or Vice-chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor, a head of a college, nominated annually, but usually holding office for four years; the Proctors (distinguished by their black velvet sleeves), elected annually to attend to the discipline of the students under the degree of M.A., administrators of the discipline, and in all respects the acting magistrates. The Visitor of the University is supposed to be the Crown.

CHARITABLE FUND DINNERS.

(From the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

It is well worthy the consideration of managers of benevolent societies, especially of societies in nominal connection with literature and art, whether some more decorous and consistent means of raising money cannot be devised than the annual dinner on which they are accustomed to rely as a mainstay. The secret arrangements of one such celebration have recently been made public, and it turns out that the cost of the banquet is scarcely defrayed by the subscriptions given in support of the charity during the whole year. At the best, it is a wasteful method of appealing to the public; and the proceedings, as reported in the newspapers, must inevitably fail to represent the operations of any fund in the most favourable light. The guests feel that they are being victimised, and give begrudgingly; the chairman, nine times out of ten, is in a false position, and carries away with him anything but a pleasant memory of the charity he is forced to advocate.

The Duke of Cambridge was thus situated, last Saturday night, at the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund. He ought never to have been put to the trial of presiding over a meeting of the kind. A potentate of his description would, if he had expressed his real sentiments, have restricted his address to some such remarks as the following:—"I am here to-night because I learn that some of you are very poor, and that if I take the chair at your dinner people out of doors are more likely to give you money than if one of your own class presided. From what I know of the tendencies of the British public I think this surmise is very reasonable; but I beg of you to understand that I have no special sympathy with you, or your pursuits, or your way of life, and from what I have heard of them, I doubt very much whether I should like you better if I knew more about them. I am told that some of you are respectable and industrious men enough, and I will charitably hope that I have not been misinformed. That your poverty is in a great measure to be laid to your own doors, either through your choosing a pursuit for which you are not fitted, or through culpable improvidence, is well known; but I trust that you will get the money to-night which I have come to beg for you, and that you will make a good use of it—although on the latter point, I confess, I have no great expectation. You seem to me to have chosen a queer trade, and I observe that a full half of you fail in it; it is to save that half from destitution that we are here now, and I hope the well-to-do among us—I need not say that I do not by this refer to the 'gentlemen of the press'—will give freely in what is a moderately good cause."

On comparing this ideal speech with the one actually delivered it will be found that the dissimilarity between the two is not very striking. The Duke of Cambridge, although performing a good-natured act, seems to have been burdened with the conviction that he was thoroughly out of his element. He succeeded in tracing the power of the press partly to the facilities which we enjoy "for sending things by rail," and he explained that the "position" which the press "takes up" requires, among other things, "a great amount of talent." "There is no question about it," that this talent can only be attracted to the calling by rendering it "secure," and this security is to be gained by allowing newspaper writers to finish their days "without being a burden to themselves or a distress to their friends." The Commander-in-Chief was obliged to say something, and he said this. Of course it is not the kind of appeal which men of sense would make or respond to except at a public dinner, and it was only later in the evening that his Royal Highness spoke his mind with something of the freedom and plainness which is one of his most agreeable characteristics. "I hope I may say," he remarked, "I have not made a mistake in coming among you and taking the chair on the present occasion." That he should have had a strong doubt upon the point down to the last moment, and then admitted it, is a flattering tribute to the position which the press of this country has won in the social system.

Lord Houghton afterwards endeavoured to console the Royal Duke for having temporarily compromised himself by mixing with such very questionable people. He justly admitted that "these meetings" might sometimes be considered "rather a bore" than otherwise, and went on to say that it was a thing of which Englishmen might well be proud that "the head of the Army of this country meets the press of this country on equal terms." Now, what on earth is there for any one to be proud of in this? Lord Houghton could not, we are sure, be guilty of what is called "flunkeyism," or this touching picture of the union of great forces might be described by that word, as well as his assurance to the gentlemen of the press that, if they did their work properly, "they would merit his Royal Highness's esteem and the esteem of the public," wherein an exquisite discrimination is shown between the worth of Royal smiles and popular approval. Another speaker soothed the chairman's uneasiness by calling his attention to the circumstance that he was "surrounded by as distinguished a cortege of visitors as ever gathered at a benevolent festival," and by telling him that he had displayed "ability and knowledge" in his speech and had "well vindicated his claim to the admiration and gratitude of every friend of the British press." The result of much of this kind of talk was that subscriptions to the amount of £1000 were announced.

How much of this sum was actually contributed at the dinner, and what portion of it will be needed to pay the expenses of the festival, we do not know; but it is quite clear that the fund does not make a very creditable appearance in the papers this morning. A straightforward and honest appeal to the public for help would probably have produced more money without the necessity of pressing a Royal Duke to perform a task which was evidently distasteful to his feelings. Military authorities, and military men who are not authorities, are not famous for their love of the press. The Press Fund may, for aught we know, be a very good one; we believe it is; but if there are poor journalists to be maintained, let the thing be done as quietly and decently as possible. Do not let newspaper writers and reporters be ashamed to put forward one of their own number as their spokesman. By putting into exercise this degree of independence they may indulge the pleasing but daring hope of "meriting the esteem of his Royal Highness."

THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK has just had bequeathed to it a valuable gallery of pictures belonging to M. de Kneiske. The eighty-two works forming the collection are all by the first masters. Amongst them is a fine Vandyke.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the members of the Royal family who are with her will, according to the most recent arrangements, return from Scotland about Wednesday, the 17th inst.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, to be held early in July.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has authorised the sergeants of the 34th Foot to wear a laurel wreath on their forage-caps—a unique distinction, but why granted is not stated.

MR. DICKENS announces a "farewell" series of readings in the provinces during the autumn.

A CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, on the 18th inst.

A PUBLIC PARK has been presented to the people of Paisley by Mr. Thomas Coats, of Ferguslie, who laid out no less than £20,000 on his gift.

THE EARL last Sunday won the Grand Prize of Paris for the Marquis of Hastings. He also gained two races for his owner at Ascot on Wednesday.

DR. JUGE, an eminent practitioner in Paris, died a few days ago, at the age of forty-one, in consequence of a puncture accidentally received while dissecting.

THE BURNS MONUMENT, EDINBURGH, which contains many interesting relics of the poet, was last week handed over, in the name of the committee of the Edinburgh Burns Club and others, to the Town Council, under whose care it will be in future.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has intimated that the Government recognises the claim made for the damage done by the explosion at Clerkenwell, and has announced that an official will be sent to assess the amount of damage done. The amount is said to be about £8000.

A SUM of £275 was stolen on Saturday from the well-known Hollingworth Lake Hotel, near Rochdale, the thieves having been able, unobserved, to ascend to the room in which the money was kept.

AN AUCTIONEER, at a great sale of antiquities, put up a helmet with the following candid observation:—"This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."

MR. ANDREW HALLIDAY DUFF, the well-known essayist, critic, and dramatic author, has, it is said, been invited to offer himself as a candidate for one of the seats about to be granted to the Scottish Universities. Mr. Halliday Duff will come forward as a thorough Liberal.

A GREAT FIRE occurred on Tuesday night in Shoreditch. It broke out in the premises of Messrs. Guppy, Copestake, and Co., paper-hanging manufacturers, and five warehouses were destroyed, as well as ten neighbouring houses.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY MORMON EMIGRANTS sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, for the Salt Lake, by way of New York. A large proportion of the emigrants were women.

THE MASONS OF TAUNTON who are on strike have issued the following address:—"Fellow-workmen, you are earnestly requested not to seek employment in this town, as we are contesting with our employers for an advance of wages."

A BUTCHER-BIRD was killed last week in the island of Jersey. It is a bird of passage. Its prey is birds, rats, field-mice, insects, &c. It has large whiskers projecting from each side of the bill.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER at the next election will, it is stated, probably be Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveller, whose father was a Gloucester merchant, and who is himself a Gloucestershire man.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH A REQUISITION, numerous and influentially signed, the Lord Mayor has consented to convene and preside at a meeting of the citizens of London, to be held at the Guildhall, on Monday, the 22nd inst., "to express their sentiments upon Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill."

AT ANTWERP, ON SUNDAY, A TIGER, which was on its way to London, broke from a waggon in which it had been placed, and, after attacking a horse, seized a gardener who was passing in the street, and inflicted upon him severe injuries that the unfortunate man died a few hours afterwards. It being impossible to take the tiger alive, it was ultimately shot.

A PANORAMA OF THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ, representing the works executed by the company of M. F. de Lesseps, has been brought out in Paris. Before the public were admitted, M. de Lesseps invited the members of the press to the panorama, and intimated to them that "it was but the beginning of the voyage which the company was going to organise next year."

THE MEMORIAL WINDOW, presented by the operatives of Lancashire to the Corporation of London, as a memorial of the aid rendered by the citizens of London during the period of the cotton famine, is now being put in at the east end of the Guildhall, and an early day will be named for opening it, in the presence of Lord Derby, the treasurer of the fund.

A BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., by Woolner has just been placed in the gallery of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The bust has been presented to the University by a large number of Mr. Gladstone's admirers and supporters, who originated the idea after the right hon. gentleman's defeat by Mr. Gathorne Hardy for the representation of the University in 1865.

THE DISTANCE between the city of Omaha in the Far West and San Francisco is 1703 miles. When the Pacific railroad is completed there will be eighty-seven railroad stations between the two places, or a station at every twenty miles. Refreshments will be sold at every station. All along the route there will be military stations.

MR. M'COMBIE, of Tillyfour, the noted breeder of black cattle, and a practical tenant farmer, is in the field as a candidate for the second seat to be given to the county of Aberdeen, with apparently good prospects, no opponent being yet announced. He declares himself favourable to disendowment of the Irish Church, and against the game laws and law of hypothec.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT-SHIP LESSING was wrecked, on May 23, at Fair Isle, one of the Shetland Islands, about twenty miles from any other land. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the emigrants and crew, numbering 480, were thrown, in an utterly destitute condition, on the hospitality of the islanders. From Fair Isle they were removed after a few days to Lerwick, where they now are.

THE IMPORTATION OF WHEAT into France during the first quarter of the present year was three times as great as in the corresponding period of last year. In Belgium it was about 25 per cent more than in 1867. The value of the cotton imported into France during the first quarter of the present year was £2,446,000 in excess of the total for the same quarter of 1867.

FIVE FRENCH SISTERS OF MERCY left Southampton, on Tuesday, in the Cape of Good Hope mail-boat. They are proceeding to Natal, from which place they will go 600 miles into the country to act as nurses in a hospital. They were escorted on board the packet by the Rev. Father Mount, the Catholic priest of Southampton.

THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL accumulated in the Post-office savings-banks at the close of 1867 was £9,030,729; at the close of 1866 the corresponding total was £7,719,981; at the close of 1865, £6,161,488; at the close of 1864, £4,687,893; and at the close of 1863, £3,131,535. Thus in four years the aggregate balance at the credit of depositors in the Post-office savings-banks increased to the extent of £6,098,694.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN prepared by the metropolitan Board of Works shows that the estimates for the Embankment (north and south) amount to £3,167,515; Mansion House-street, £2,227,837; other approaches, £173,000—total, £5,568,352. The expenditure to May 5, 1868, reached £3,572,013; there was £167,339 available for further expenditure, leaving a further sum of £1,839,000 required.

GOVERNMENT HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENT with respect to the architects of various buildings now under their consideration—viz., that Mr. Street shall be appointed architect to the Law Courts, Mr. Edward Barry to the National Gallery, Mr. Scott to the continuation and completion of the Government buildings in Westminster, and Mr. Waterhouse to the buildings at South Kensington.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES writes to one of the papers that he intends to stand for Lambeth on the voluntary principle. "I shall," he says, "employ no paid agent, and open no committee-rooms; but the necessary expense of hustings and public meetings I mean to pay myself. The plan of a subscription in the constituency to pay a candidate's expenses seems to me open to many grave objections—indeed, to be scarcely an improvement on the present system. When we want to have pure elections and the best men for candidates we shall throw all expenses (except, perhaps, the cost of public meetings) on the rates."

ABOVE £1600 has been subscribed for the purchase of an annuity for Mrs. Dargan, widow of Mr. William Dargan, the eminent Irish contractor and philanthropist, who lately died in reduced circumstances, all his means having been lost in unfortunate undertakings. The subscription list is headed by the Duke of Leinster, Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir J. McKenna, and Mr. William Coates, who contribute £100 each; and among the other subscribers are Lord Fermoy, Mr. Malcomson, Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Vincent Scully, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Mr. William Fairbairn, and Mr. Thomas Brassey.

A PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS is in course of signature by clergymen only. It declares that the petitioners "are deeply convinced that to maintain the present Established Church in Ireland as the National Church of that country is an injustice which legitimately offends the majority of the Irish people; and your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lordships to adopt such measures as may appear best suited to remove the cause of offence." The petition has already been signed by Archdeacon Sandford, Dr. Temple, of Hugby; Professor Maurice, the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; Dr. Butler, of Harrow; the Revs. W. Rogers, Stopford Brooke, W. H. Freemantle, and J. L. Davies.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

LORD ROYSTON, the Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, has resigned his post—not willingly, we may be sure. No doubt he had a hint that his resignation would be acceptable to his chief. Lord Royston has not for some time worked well with said chief. He made a wild speech some time ago, which was not palatable, but distasteful, and even offensive. It was not, though, wonderful to those who knew his Lordship that he should make a wild speech. The wonder was that his Lordship should be put up to speak. Officers of the Household are not often permitted to make speeches in the House. Their duty is to make a House, keep a House, and cheer the Minister. It was not, though, that speech which led to his resignation. The real reason is that he would not submit to discipline. In short, would not come down to make a House, keep a House, and cheer the Minister—could, indeed, hardly be got down to important divisions; and, as to keeping watch and ward as a faithful servant of the Government ought to do, he would not do it for such a paltry sum as £904 a year. This odd four pound has a history. The Comptroller of the Household has an ancient right to the left wing of the fowl—or left wings of the fowls—on her Majesty's table; but many years ago this curious right was commuted for £4 a year. It was Lord Royston who got so angry because Mr. Blake, the member for Waterford city, in passing brushed against his Lordship's hat. His Lordship is great in the matter of hats. His hat is always painfully smooth and shiny. One would say that he must have a new hat every fortnight. Rumour saith that he has never less than fifteen hats in wear at a time. Indeed, he is altogether a dandiacal body. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke. Lord Royston is rather fluent in speech, but at times he uses the oddest of phrases. Some time ago he told the world that he was in favour of the diffusion of education coupled with religion. Coupled! as if he were talking of a brace of greyhounds.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, says an unauthenticated report, is to be made a Peer when the Conservative Government retires. What his title is to be rumour sayeth not. Mr. Hardy's elevation to the Upper House would be a great loss to the Conservative party in the House of Commons, for, with the exception of Mr. Disraeli, Hardy is really the only debater in the Government; and who is there out of the Government? There is Mr. Henley; he is, no doubt, a very good debater. Strong in common sense, an acute critic, and, for raciness and directness of style unequalled; but then it is understood that this is Henley's last Session. That brave old Trojan, General Peel, is a good speaker, but he is not a debater; moreover, he is no friend to Conservatism as it is. In truth, the Conservative party is smitten with barrenness; never in its history was it so barren of brains, nor can any hope for the future be discerned. There is not a single rising young man on that side of the House, whilst on the other side the brain power is increasing and strengthening every day.

On Wednesday the Married Women's Property Bill, brought in by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, was before the House; consequently the Ladies' Gallery was crowded. On a division upon the second reading there was a tie, and Mr. Speaker, according to precedent, gave his casting vote for the bill, that the House might have another opportunity to reconsider the measure. As a proof that the ladies took a deep interest in the fate of the measure, take this little incident: when Mr. Speaker declared his decision they cheered him. This, of course, was quite out of order; but I do not apprehend that the offenders will be called to the bar. A lady there, when mildly remonstrated with for cheering, replied, "Oh, it is only a coming event casting its shadow before!" And, as a Scotchman would say, it may "e'en be sae." The ladies had, though, no reason to complain that they were not on this occasion well represented; for John Stuart Mill, Robert Lowe, and Jacob Bright spoke in their favour. Indeed, all the talent expended was on their side.

I do not believe a bit in the bill for hastening the dissolution; nor do I believe that we shall have a dissolution before December, and in that case we shall have no autumn Session. And further, my opinion is that the great majority of the House do not want an early dissolution and an autumn Session. There is an amazing deal of Bunkum talked on this subject. But we shall learn more when Hardy's bill comes to be discussed. The one measure which stops the way is the Boundary Bill.

There is at present on view at Mr. McLean's new gallery in the Haymarket a very interesting collection of pictures and sketches by officers of the Royal Artillery. It is modestly stated that these pieces are "not put forward as works of art," but they, nevertheless, possess considerable artistic merit, and are, moreover, of great value as what they profess to be—namely, "remembrances of war, of travel, and of sport." There are altogether some 300 pictures, with an extensive series of photographs and sketches. Many of the works are associated with personal experience in war, others are interesting episodes in individual sport and travel. It is expected that a series of views will shortly be received from Abyssinia, which will be added to the collection. The proceeds of the exhibition are entirely devoted to charitable purposes connected with the regiment.

At the rooms of the Burlington Fine Arts Club an exhibition is now open of the engravings by Marc Antonio Raimondi and his pupils, which I recommend your readers to inspect.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Perhaps it is all my imperfect reading, but I certainly never before saw the word Renaissance Englished into Renaissance, as is done by Mr. Matthew Arnold in the current number of the *Cornhill*. If this is quite new, as I rather think it is, we are indebted to Mr. Arnold for the change. The paper entitled "The Earth a Magnet" is scarcely as good, is it, as the extreme interest of the subject deserved it should be? Remainder of the number, good.

Having missed the *Mask* for some numbers, I am glad to see it again. "The Mask at the Academy" contains some quasi-punning word-fun which is even more laughable than real good puns are. But there is one genuine pun—"426, 'The Close of Day.' True to nature. We have often seen Day wear these clothes towards evening." This is worthy of Hood himself. Once or twice before I have spoken of the extraordinary skill of the artist of the *Mask* as a portrait-maker. Now, very late at night, when my "faculty of attention" (as the stupid, old-fashioned metaphysicians used to say) was as tired as it could well be, I happened to open the *Mask* at the picture, "Miss Braddon in her Daring Flight," and instantly recognised the face of the gentleman who is holding the unbroken hoop, "Dead Sea Fruit," though I had only seen him once, nearly seven years ago, and had no knowledge whatever that he held the editorial position which the picture obviously assigns to him. This is surely a confirmation of the opinion I have previously given of the excellence of this artist's portraits. I never met Miss Braddon, but, judging from the photographs, I think there are some better-chiselled lines in the lady's features than this particular likeness gives. Still, one could swear to it at half a glance.

Tinsley's once more gives us one of those charming bits of landscape that have formed a specialty of the magazine—"The River," with the boat in the rushes, is very pretty. I like what *Tinsley's* American says about the Music Halls; but it is absurd of him to apply the word "incomparable" to some half dozen out of the English actors he names.

Is not "Brakespeare," in the *Broadway*, finished yet? When it is, the magazine will be a good one, I hope; but "Brakespeare" I couldn't and can't stomach. Something said of Blake in one of the articles I hope to have an opportunity of noticing by-and-by.

The third number of the *London Student* is the first I have seen. It is a magazine of culture-questions and culture-news, and wants nothing but to be a little larger for the money. In days which are not far off the *London Student* will find a large sphere of usefulness and a large number of readers. I heartily wish it well.

In *St. Paul's* the sensation paper is on "The Wilds of Cheshire." By all means get the magazine and read those charming pages. The essay entitled "The Women of the Day" is also good, but too long, too grave, and not severe enough in its handling of the misogynists.

The *Argosy*, in "Counterpart Poems," gives us one of the most delightful papers of the month—no, of many months. This, also, is

a paper to be sought after and read. The verses headed "Mary" are not simply bad; they are very bad.

In *London Society* there is an extremely happy sketch—"Picked up from the Gutter." We all know the signature "T. A.," and it is the signature of a man who never writes many lines without making you wish to be better. Mr. Piccadilly Papers errs in talking of "Mr. George McDonald's Discipleship," &c. The poem is entitled "The Disciple," and the author writes his name MacDonald. Mr. P. P. does worse than err when he says "its general tone is too mystical." A critic may object to mysticism altogether, or he may say that a man's mysticism is bad of the sort—i.e., that his symbols are ill-adjusted. But to say that an avowed mystic is "too mystical" is like saying that an engineer is too mechanical or a doctor too pathological. This touch of Mr. P. P.'s reminds one of that bit of his about "Locksley Hall." He said it was rather unintelligible in parts, but perhaps all the better for that. In his last paragraph Mr. P. P. says, grandly, "Every argument against the Church in Ireland is also an argument against the Church in Wales"—that is to say, the antagonism between an endowed Protestant Church and certain unendowed Protestant sects is as dangerous and mischievous a thing as the antagonism between an endowed Protestant Church and an unendowed Roman Catholic Church. This is nearly as good as Lord Claud Hamilton's parallel of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. P. P. knows what poetry is (when it contains no organ notes), and he is a most delightful gossip, especially about wines and trout breakfasts, and country walks; but when he begins to write about Comte, or Darwinism, or Mysticism, "by Jove! you know, the fins will show," and he is a fish out of water.

Apologies, I received from Dublin two sensible, well-written pamphlets on the Irish Church question; but I forget the titles. They were published by Moffatt, and "recommended" by Mr. Gladstone in a quotation from some letter of his.

In *Belgravia* the little paper "Literature of the Line" might very well have been made twice as long; it quotes one very good bit of "lining" about a suicide:—"No motive can be assigned for the rash act, the sum of seven and sixpence having been found on the body of the unfortunate deceased." Welcome to "Miss Tabitha Trenvold" again! The poem headed "Tyro" is good; but the picture is questionable. The girl is a mere "model;" but something different from a good-natured, flat-nosed ballet girl was needed for such a back-ground.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Vining has revived the ever-green "Corsican Brothers" for a few nights, at the PRINCESS'S. There is a wonderfully enduring vitality about this rather conventional play—a vitality that is to be attributed rather to the admirable manner in which the supernatural portions of it were originally given by Mr. Charles Kean, than to the nature of the very transpontine story on which the play is founded. Subject to the exception that the original scenery is rather seedy, the play is as effectively given by Mr. Vining as it was on the occasion of its original production sixteen or seventeen years ago. Mr. Vining is an excellent representative of the twin brothers, and, as far as his personal appearance is concerned, he "looks" the parts very much more successfully than Mr. Charles Kean did. He is ably supported by Mr. Walter Lacy, whose Chateau Renaud is always quoted by theatrical authorities as one of the best of his impersonations. Miss Marston elicited due sympathy as the persecuted heroine.

A rather ambitious amateur performance was given at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, on Saturday evening last, by a band of gentlemen who call themselves the "Scribblers' Club"—a name which they justify by the production of a weekly miscellany (in manuscript), which is said to contain articles of considerable literary talent. The pieces given on this occasion were Mr. Robertson's comedy, "Society," and a new and original burlesque, written for the occasion by Mr. George Grossmith, a gentleman who is favourably known to metropolitan and provincial audiences as a very successful "entertainer." The gentlemen who principally distinguished themselves in the comedy were Mr. George Grossmith, jun. (John Chodd), Mr. Claude Addison (Lord Ptarmigan), and Mr. De Burgho (Sydney Daryl). Mr. Grossmith has comic powers of no mean order, and his idea of John Chodd, carefully modelled on Mr. Clarke, had, nevertheless, an amusing originality of its own. Mr. Claude Addison, fettered to a wig whose proportions would have done no discredit to a Chief Justice, contrived, notwithstanding, to give a capital portrait of the sleepy but eminently gentlemanly old nobleman. The burlesque, "No Thoroughfare," is livelier in its nature than might have been expected from the rather unpromising character of the piece upon which it is founded. The lines and songs were distinctly given, and the latter, in several instances, encoired. Mr. P. Leclercq gave an excellent imitation of Mr. Fechter's Obenreizer's, and the Messrs. Grossmith also distinguished themselves as successful imitators of Mr. Toole as the Dodger and Mr. Webster as Joey Ladle. The three lady amateurs who appeared in these pieces showed singular stage aptitude, particularly the lady who played Lady Ptarmigan.

Literature.

Last Leaves. Sketches and Criticisms. By ALEXANDER SMITH, Author of "A Life Drama," &c. Edited, with a Memoir, by PATRICK PROCTOR ALEXANDER, M.A., Author of "Mill and Carlyle," &c. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

The *Last Sketches and Criticisms* of the late Alexander Smith have already had their full share of attentive newspaper remark. The present volume, amongst others subjects, has very excellent papers on Scottish Ballads, Dreams, Essayists Old and New, an elaborate laudation of Sydney Dobell, and a strange paper on Literary Work. The whole is well worthy attention, and may excite much discussion. We do not care for Alexander Smith's theories on Dreams; we thoroughly admire his every line about the Essayists, and so forth. Mr. Alexander's brief memoir rather claims present attention. It is, as he says, egotistical; and it is difficult to say how it could have been otherwise. A man may not need to live long with another without discovering his merits and his defects. And if Mr. Alexander be more touched by Smith's merits than by the accompanying defects, he surely scarcely need crave grace for that which is laudable homage, and which he humbly says, may be called egotism. Remembering some biographical essayists—notably Carlyle and Macaulay, between whom Alexander Smith himself draws so delicate a distinction—the reader may be recommended to take the last volume of the author under notice "just as he finds it." It would be almost unfair to expect Mr. Alexander to be more than a partisan. It would be impossible for him not to break unnecessary breastplates, crack innumerable heads, and shiver lances almost impossible in these days in the cause of his hero. Mr. Alexander does it all well enough, and many a bigger man than Alexander Smith might have been delighted at being recognised by a much smaller man than Mr. Alexander. Happening not to belong to the class which may care about minor beginnings, we care little to know that Alexander Smith was born at Glasgow, of something like a poor family, and, for a time, followed the practice of making designs for textile fabrics. Arkwright and Burns are sufficient to make us somewhat careless as to a man's beginnings. Of course, everybody knows that Alexander Smith lifted himself out of drudgery and made a name—for a time, at all events, though perhaps not for all time. That is the great thing about him. He rose superior to circumstances. Any criticism here of his first poem—the "Life Drama"—would be out of place; and also of those books which have followed it. But it may be as well to remind the reader that, whether in prose or in verse, Mr. Smith's volumes have always met with a warm reception at our hands; and that, as for the "Life Drama," it need only be said that few poems in the English language possess passages of longer and finer continued flight. This is no slight praise; and, to understand it, the reader must remember that the longest continued flights of English poets consists in the very few pieces which may be considered as represented by such exceptions, indeed, as to eloquence, as Byron's

"Tales of Greece" and Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." Alexander Smith was laughed at and admired at the same time. What could he want more, as a commencement? There was a brilliant chance of battling, and he let the opportunity go by. According to his biographer, he was utterly careless as to criticism, "chaff," and advice. Had he been another Byron we might have had something self-asserting, at least. The world is never with those for long who suffer the world to take up their battle and forget to look and see how the combat goes. Putting literature aside, Alexander Smith's social temperament may be seen, and, doubtless, it coloured his literary temperament surely enough. Fond of friends, but most fond of those friends over a "tumbler" and pipe in the little back-parlour; never ill-natured; scarcely impressionable to laughter or to tears, hearing others speak and perhaps not joining in. Really, it is like some odd bits from Thomas Carlyle's translation of "Wilhelm Meister," or other little German bits. It appears to us a strange, weird life. After all the notes made from Mr. Alexander's hundred pages, it seems only necessary for us to remind ourselves of a poet whom we know, in this wise. He was born at one date and died at another. He set the world on fire with his poetry, and the flame seemed to go out again. He wrote excellent prose of a poetical order—married—was the head of a happy family—and died of consumption, induced by diphtheria and too much work. He died at the age (thirty-seven) when Burns and Byron died. He has left behind him less than they did in the way of hard work, but certainly not less in the way of friendships. It would be idle to mention here biographical dates, dates of publication of books, &c. Our purpose is to call attention to a volume which enlists sympathy for its subject and commands friendly recognition from all who may consider themselves followers in Mr. Alexander's camp.

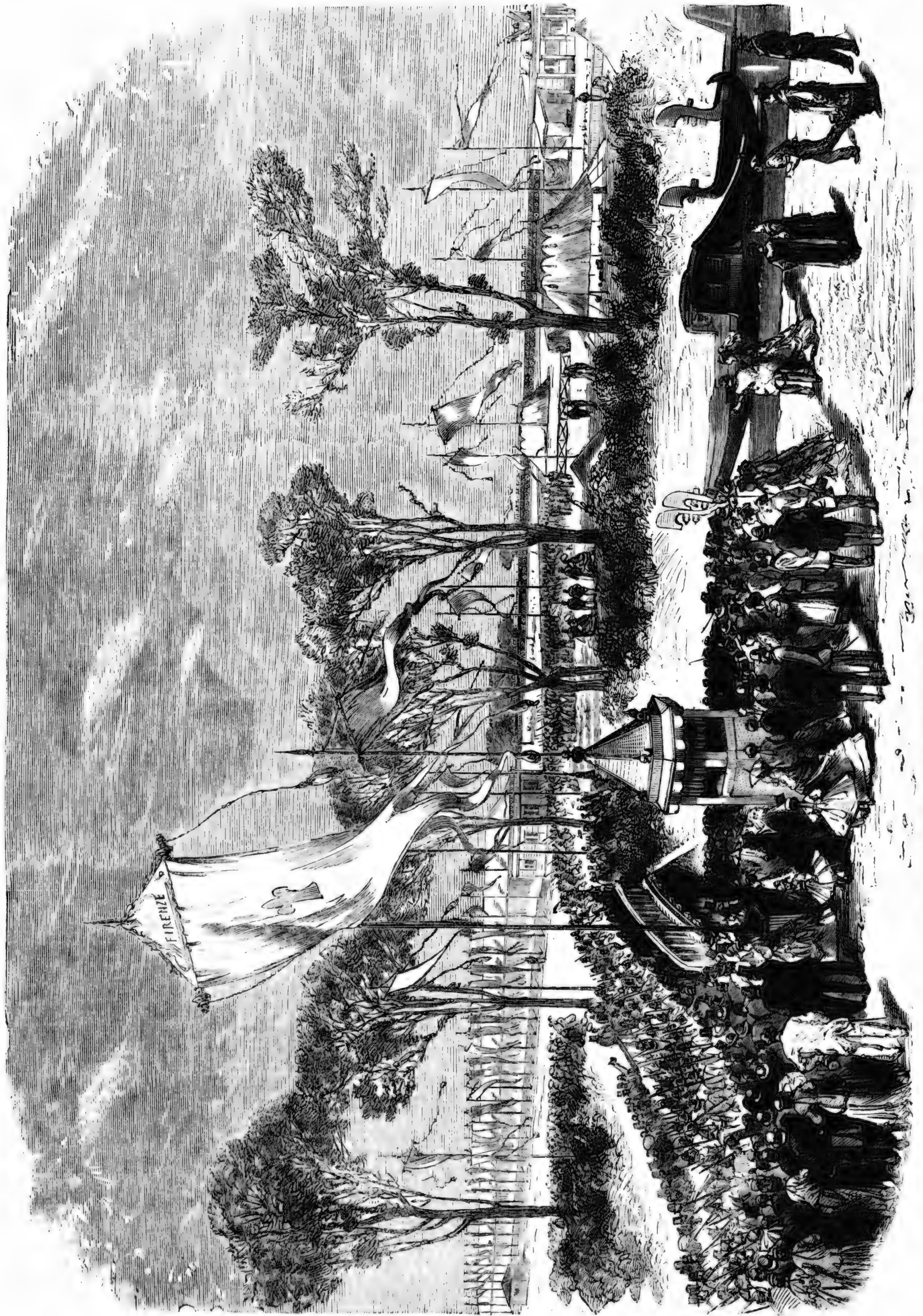
The Dream Numbers. A Novel. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, Author of "La Beata," &c. Three vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

In many respects—without wishing to frighten the non-poetic mind—we find a great similarity between Mr. Adolphus Trollope and Mr. Robert Browning. True, the one has never written anything in verse, and the other may almost be said to have written no prose; but they are never more happy than when Italian in subject. They revel in the scenery, and lay it out in all the perfection of a panorama; they dearly love the people, but cannot refrain from dealing with them on paper with a clear-sighted jocosity which is in no way flattering at times; and there is always a sublime detestation of priesthood, except when some worthy worldly fellow in cassock and cowl happen to fall in the way.

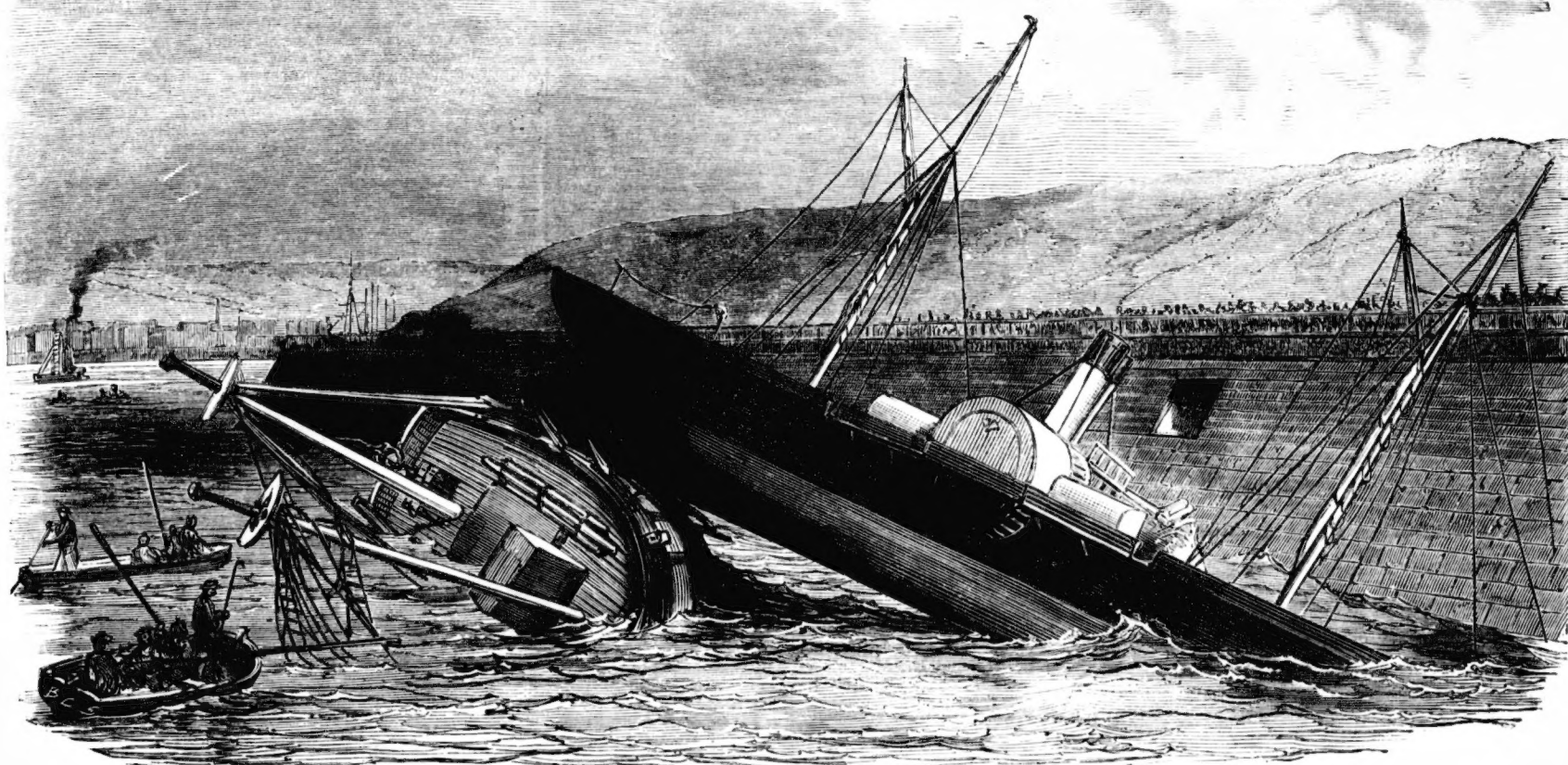
Of course, as long as the non-poetic mind lasts it will prefer Mr. Trollope to Mr. Browning; and there is no reason why it should not indulge its choice, since surely there is plenty of room for excellence of all kinds. In Mr. Trollope's "Dream Numbers" is an excellent opportunity for enjoyment. It has but one bad line in it, and that is the title. It is not plain and explanatory, and yet it is not mysteriously attractive. Indeed, it will remain unnoticed or forgotten until the end of the first volume, and some little confusion may be occasioned; but after that, the title is quite to the purpose, and a strong interest has already been excited. We shall touch upon points of the story, quite at random, simply for the sake of creating a demand for the full artistic effect of the three volumes. The scenery is in Tuscany, at Florence and Lucca, or there and thereabouts. The time will do for any time. Of great people there are none. Not a Colonna or an Orsini to break the ranks of farmers, wheelwrights, small lawyers, &c. The characters may generally be put down as Contadini (peasants), in fact. The "Dream Numbers" are the numbers dreamed by the Widow Caroli, who, by-the-way, is just a little out of the common tribe. Her husband dies, leaving her in poverty; and, thrice over, she dreams the three winning numbers out of five in the Government lottery. She goes to Florence, sells a carved ivory crucifix that belonged to her husband, to raise money, and "puts on," as sporting people say, "a pot of money," and actually wins a handsome little fortune. However, her conscience being upset about the crucifix, she goes to the local priest and confesses. The priest, a confirmed old villain, works on her fears, gets all the money from her, and literally frightens her to death. (This, we think, is going a little too far; especially when part of the tale is vouched for as truth.) Now, a villainous priest and a stupid old woman are not enough for a story; but what may be called the other story, or the real story, is of a very fascinating kind; and the artistic way in which Mr. Trollope has blended the two is beyond all praise. It is thoroughly dramatic. The Widow Caroli has a son, Carlo, a splendid, handsome young fellow, endowed with all good qualities save f.s.d., and who is selected to manage the business of another widow, and to marry her if she pleases. But he loves and is loved by Regina Bartoli, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, who, however, wishes to make a good match. But Regina snubs her hundreds of lovers in a superb manner, and things look very bad; and, moreover, a malignant young fellow makes it appear that Carlo Caroli has actually robbed the widow, his employer. But this is generally disbelieved; and when Carlo has the luck to leave Regina's life, the combination or complication is so changed that the prominent characters assume fresh conditions altogether. And, by-and-by, the police come to keep their eyes upon the robbery and the affair of poor Widow Caroli and the priest. Incident by incident, truth prevails. The real guilty ones get some kind of justice, and the best that could happen happens to everyone else. As a story this is very creditable to Mr. Trollope's powers of construction, and his variety of Italian character, serious and serio-comic, is most refreshing after the ordinary flatness of the day. The beauty of the descriptions of scenery has already been mentioned, and so there is nothing more wanting to recommend as delicious a fiction as can be found amongst publishers' latest lists.

Grace's Fortune. London: Strahan and Company.

This is the title of a pleasantly-told story in three volumes, in which, though there is neither much power nor much originality, and, withal, a good deal of prolixity and rather commonplace talk and surface moralising, there is perfect purity; and that is no small recommendation to a novel in these times of vice-parading sensationalism. The author, we should fancy, is a lady, and this must be, if not her first, yet an early, effort at authorship. The plot, the incidents, and the characters are all commonplace enough; nothing and nobody stands out in striking prominence; but then, neither is anything or anybody very wicked or offensive. The tale turns upon the circumstances (tolerably familiar in novels) of a young lady having her fortune—thirty thousand pounds—squandered or lost in speculation by her guardian; and of another young lady (Grace Wedderburn, to wit, and daughter of the peccant guardian) surrendering her fortune—also of thirty thousand pounds—to make good the defalcations (or misfortunes) of her father, and who with the fortune resigns her lover also. All this leads to much entanglement and misunderstanding; but everything is eventually made right through the agency of an honest lawyer and an inveterate speculator, the latter of whom, after ruining himself and everybody connected with him (Sir Ralph Wedderburn included) by unfortunate mining enterprises (why are mining enterprises always unfortunate and yet always engaged in?), emigrates to Australia; makes a fortune of £30,000 there, in a few years, by sheep-farming; and then dies, bequeathing said £30,000 to repair the mischief done by him in his youth; and, the mischief having been thereby repaired, of course everything ends satisfactorily, and there is much pleasant marrying and giving in marriage. This is a brief outline of the story told in these three volumes, whose principal recommendations will probably be thought to consist in their perfect purity of tone and their handsome binding. We think a decided improvement might have been effected by a free use of the pruning-knife and by compressing the gist of the matter spread over the three volumes into one; but then, we are only *blasé* critics, who don't like long stories about little, and not gushing young-lady authors (or readers), who, we suppose, do. In short, we may sum up by saying that this is a pleasant story enough, written (apparently) by a lady, and (we should say certainly) for ladies.



INAUGURATION OF THE ITALIAN NATIONAL BIBLE COMPETITION AT VENICE BY PRINCE HUMBERT.



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP NORFOLK, IN BOULOGNE HARBOUR.

INAUGURATION OF THE TIR NATIONAL AT VENICE.

THE long programme of entertainments celebrating the nuptials of Prince Humbert and Princess Marguerite, of which we have given an account in our columns, may be said to have closed with the visit of the happy pair to Venice. Last but not least in the wedding festivities, the Queen of the Adriatic made such preparations to welcome her Royal visitors as she so well understands how to carry out. It is easy for Venice to deck herself with holiday ornaments; the process of hanging her glorious form with jewels, in the shape of coloured lamps and fireworks, is so simple, and the bravery of flags and banderols is so readily assumed for any festive occasion, that she may be said to be always in court dress. In fact, to give prince

or potentate a triumphal reception to the grand city, it is only necessary for the people to turn out. The glorious bridges, the tall buildings, the splendid squares, rich in the highest forms of beauty known to art, want only life and colour—a few flags, a few bushels of flowers, any scrap or square of brilliant drapery streaming here and there above the moving vivacious crowd, and the thing is done. The great silent, silvery highway of the Grand Canal needs only to be peopled. On a fine day, with the glowing tints of topaz and opal reflected from sky to stream, out comes the gondola fleet, a moving procession of brilliant hues and shifting forms; on they stream, till the great watery avenue is full of them, and the eye follows the gorgeous

spectacle from point to point until it reaches the distance, where nothing can be discerned but a splendid haze—a mere artist's dream of airy tracery, that looks like cloud rather than stone; and of billowy reaches of rose, and violet, and green, that seem to trail off into a faintly-flushing mist. This was Venice on the day when the Prince and Princess paid their wedding visit, and were taken up by the Royal gondola which waited for them at the railway station. There was no cortège of carriages, no military escort, no tedious procession under bad triumphal arches; above all, no wearisome presentation of addresses and repetition of practised harangues. The reception was characterised by a series of official fêtes. One of these is represented in



AN ENCOUNTER WITH REDSKINS: AN INCIDENT OF PRAIRIE LIFE IN AMERICA.

our engraving as the newest adoption by the Venetians of an association which has already become common enough elsewhere, and the inauguration by the Prince of the rifle-shooting match was one of the most prominent events of the week. This ceremony took place in the open square surrounded by trees, where the troops are exercised, the butts, which were rather numerous, being placed at a distance of about 270 yards. The competitors came from all parts, Italy, of course, having furnished her contingent; while Switzerland and the Tyrol had sent their best-known marksmen, or we may say markswomen, since some of the fairer sex entered the lists for the grand prize, one of them, a girl of eighteen, going so near winning as to cause serious apprehensions to the crack shots who came after her. The inauguration concluded with one of those torchlight fêtes for which Venice is celebrated.

WRECK OF A STEAMER IN BOULOGNE HARBOUR.

On Saturday, May 23, attempts were made by the authorities of Boulogne harbour to blow up the wreck of an English brig, the *Mary Ann*, of Youghal, which sunk in the harbour a few weeks since, occasioning much inconvenience to the Continental traffic of the South-Eastern and General Steam Navigation Company's steamers, they having experienced some risk in making for the quay to land and embark their passengers. To add to the danger, the Norfolk steamer, 300 tons, belonging to Goole, which has been trading weekly between Boulogne and Hull, in attempting to leave the harbour, had run completely on to the sunken wreck and remained fast, so that when the tide ebbed she settled down and broke in two, rendering the navigation of the harbour more hazardous. All efforts to extricate the steamer from the wreck of the brig proving fruitless, the authorities determined to remove the sunken brig by blowing her up, so as to allow of the wreck of the Norfolk settling down and enable her to be recovered by chain lighters, as she then was stern uppermost out of the water. Several charges of powder in cylinders having been placed in the hull of the brig, these were successfully fired by means of a fuse, which accomplished the destruction of the wreck, so as to admit of the Norfolk and the remains of the other wreck being removed.

AN INCIDENT OF PRAIRIE LIFE.

THERE are few books which exert a greater fascination for boys than the Indian stories of the great American novelist who first made us acquainted with Uncas and Chingachgook and the noble redskins, the prototypes of whom are so scarce among the real "denizens of the primeval American forests" and the dwellers on the great plains. Captain Mayne Reid has done much for us, too, in the fictional department of Indian life; but, somehow, the early illusions which hung about our first contemplation of the noble savage have been dispelled. A closer acquaintance with the redskin, and the reports of his actual disposition which have reached us from time to time, lead us not only to lament the extinction of the Delawares and the children of the Tortoise, but also to deplore the fact that they have left no representatives in other tribes. There are one or two small colonies of Indians who have met civilisation half way, and whose children not only live in houses, and trade, and work at handicrafts, but keep schools, and write articles, and print newspapers. But we are speaking now of the wild tribes: those who gave so much trouble during the American War, and who still hang about the route to the Salt Lake and the Rocky Mountains or make dashes upon travellers to Sacramento and rifle the waggons, with the possible contingent of murdering their escort. The completion of the Pacific Railroad will make this, too, a thing of the past; but we may expect for some time to come to hear of occasional outrages like that represented in our illustration, which is a reminiscence of one of the latest of the prairie incidents between a pioneer, or guide and trapper, and a party of copperskins who had been skulking on his track to put an end to his useful labours. The adventures of the Baron de Wogan in the wild life that he passed as a trapper and hunter during the time of his expatriation from France afford some exciting instances of the cruelty and treachery of the Indians. He had succeeded in killing an enormous grizzly bear which was in pursuit of a squaw belonging to a party of Indians, who could do nothing against the powerful brute with their slender poisoned arrows; and the Indians had expressed their delight through one of their number, who spoke a little Spanish and addressed to their deliverer the doubtful remark that gratitude was a virtue of the redskins, ingratitude belonging only to the palefaces. Two days afterwards the Baron was alone in the desert, robbed of all his little baggage, and left to find his way as best he might by the very man whose wife and children he had saved and who had volunteered to be his guide. At sunrise the next day, as he was sitting wondering whether he should ever return to Europe, he heard an arrow hiss past him, and there was the Indian trying to "pot" him from behind a rock. The Baron, however, returned the compliment with a bullet that sent the scoundrel down all limp and apparently lifeless across the big stone where he had been hiding; but before his assailant could reach him, he had recovered sufficiently to gain the plateau, and was a quarter of a mile off flying across the plain before another ball could be sent after him. It was a bad thing for the Baron that the distance was too great for a successful shot, for the next day he was overtaken by a war party who had, no doubt, been set upon his trail. He placed his back against a tree, and amidst a flight of arrows (fired at sixty paces and so not effective, as he was protected by branches and underwood), determined to defend himself with his revolver; but he presently saw that it would be useless, and gave himself up to the fortune of war. He was carried to the camp of the Timbapaches in the great prairie, and there underwent the ordeal of being tried, condemned, and bound to the war-post for a lingering and cruel death; but a chief of another tribe came up to interpret his sentence to him, a chief who spoke English—was dressed in untanned panther skin, and wore a long red beard. This chief was, in fact, an Englishman, and declared himself to be the descendant of Lennox, Duke of Richmond. He succeeded in saving the Baron's life by his influence with the tribe, and afterwards assisted him to return to the grass valley at San Francisco. This, however, is but one of the romantic incidents which serve to furnish novelists with their most exciting episodes. The occurrence represented in our engraving is of a more every-day character, and one which the hunter, the explorer, and even the traveller must still take into account if he goes into the country of the Comanches or the Blackfeet. In this instance the solitary pioneer was alone in the plain when the Indian horsemen came upon him. Flight is useless where such light weights follow your tired horse, with fresh steeds, and especially when they each carry a long lance at their rein, the snaky coil of which may at any moment be over your head: the only thing to do is to face the danger, with the almost certainty of a lance-wound. Then the trusty revolver is the huntsman's best weapon. He may empty one saddle with the first barrel; and, though he may be unhorsed—as happened in this case—before he can fire the second, he has it in reserve; and if he has the cool nerve and steady hand without which nobody should turn explorer, he can match any two Indians at close quarters. But let him get away quickly, in spite of wounds and bruises; for his half-bred, wiry steeds may be messengers galloping furiously to the Indian camp, and other Indians will be on his track before he can reach even a solitary log-house or ask for help at the first outlying village built out of the rough forest timber, but destined to become a township in a few months, with an hotel, a bank, several goods stores, and a dozen schemes for speculators, who, having in their time had some experience in pioneering, wish to settle down into a quieter life.

A FATAL ACCIDENT has occurred at the Chesterfield station to a girl named Heenan, daughter of a coal-miner, only six years of age. She was collecting coals from amongst the waggons—a practice which is carried on by numerous children there, under the orders of their parents. Several waggons were being shunted by an engine, and, coming upon her, knocked her down, passed over her, nearly severing her head from her body, and also cutting her hands off.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Mlle. Nilsson, as Lucia, has found a part which suits her better than any she had undertaken before. Such, at least, is the impression one feels immediately after seeing her in that character, which, however, may possibly be disturbed on witnessing her very next illustration. Singing apart (if it be possible to separate the idea of Mlle. Nilsson from that of her vocalisation), she appears, in the "Lucia" a living impersonation of Sir Walter Scott's novel, whose heroine she so much resembles that one cannot help feeling that the voice also must be Lucy Ashton's, as the face and figure certainly are. Mlle. Nilsson's singing is in the "Lucia" what it is in every other opera in which we have heard her—always refined, always expressive, and in the pathetic passages full of true feeling. In the cavatina of the first act nothing is looked for but a display of vocalisation, relieved by the manifestation of the sort of emotion by which the breast of every first soprano is agitated when she is about to meet the first tenor. Mlle. Nilsson sings the air to perfection, and almost as charming as her singing is her graceful demeanour in the whole of the opening scene. In the duet with Edgardo, Lucia becomes for the first time interesting in a truly dramatic point of view. In the scene with her unfeeling brother Ashton (or "Aston" as, for good vocal reasons, the Italians prefer to call him) she should excite warm sympathy, in the grand finale deep pity, and in the mad scene of the third act the profoundest compassion. Through all these gradations of emotion Mlle. Nilsson carries her hearers irresistibly, until, in the scene of the third act, the climax is attained. Here her acting, or rather her singing (if the two can be distinguished), is intensely dramatic. But her performance generally is most poetical—rather a vague word, which, however, will probably serve to express our meaning. It is natural, touching, and marked throughout by the last degree of refinement, which is in itself the next thing to poetry.

Cherubino, too, the one naturally-lyrical personage in "The Marriage of Figaro," has found a charming and thoroughly sympathetic representative in Mlle. Nilsson. Words cannot tell with what touching simplicity, what exquisite taste, this accomplished artist sang the two airs in which, musically speaking, the whole character of Cherubino is expressed—the "Non so più cosa son" of the first act, and the "Voi che sapete" of the second. That her acting was lively without being boisterous, that it was full of sentiment and of that atmosphere of grace by which Mlle. Nilsson is always surrounded, will readily be believed.

Wednesday, being a non-Parliamentary night, is known to be a great night for givers of parties. So Wednesday, being a non-operative night, is a great night for the givers of concerts. To do full justice, or such partial justice as under the circumstances could alone be rendered, to the music of the last few Wednesdays, it would have been necessary to keep constantly moving from hall to hall, at the risk of confusing Mr. Leslie's choir with Mr. Martin's National Choral Society, and Mr. Martin's National Choral Society with Dr. Wyld's New Philharmonic Society. On future Wednesday evenings, however, Mr. Leslie's orchestral concerts and the oratorio performances of the National Choral Society having both come to an end, the musicians of both opera-houses, like the members of both Houses of Parliament, will have a holiday, with the exception only of those retained for the New Philharmonic Concerts by Dr. Wyld.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The alterations in the Handel orchestra, now completed, will constitute a large advance on the improvements made at the last festival. The great transept, double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's, is now inclosed with screens, thus forming a grand concert hall, with a power of concentrating the sound to a degree that has never yet been attained at any previous Crystal Palace festival. Of the probable results in this respect, a highly favorable notion was derived from the effect produced at last Saturday's opera concert, when the inclosure was only partially effected. Every care has been taken for the comfort of the visitors, the roof being screened from the heat of the sun by coverings placed outside, and every provision being made for thorough ventilation. The stage of the theatre fronting the Handel orchestra is fitted up with royal boxes, a reception-room, floral parterres with fountains and sculpture, as on the occasion of the visit of the Sultan in July, last year. An important feature is the increase of railway facilities since the last festival—the different points of departure and the additional services in this respect being now amply sufficient for the conveyance to and fro of the maximum amount of expected visitors without delay or embarrassment. There will be an interesting Handel revival at the palace to-day (Saturday), it having been decided to perform the great master's "Firework music" in connection with a pyrotechnic display.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN PRISON.—A Parliamentary return shows a long list of prisons in England in which there is no provision for remunerating a clergyman for attending and giving religious instruction to the prisoners except the Chaplain belonging to the Established Church. The following are in the list:—Coldbath Fields Prison, which had in it 329 Roman Catholic prisoners on April 2 last; House of Correction, Westminster, which had on that day 168 Roman Catholics; House of Detention, Clerkenwell, with 75; City Prison, Holloway, 69; New Baili Prison, Salford, 185; Hull, 42; Lancaster and Maidstone, 37 each; Chester County Gaol, 31; Carlisle, with 122 Roman Catholic prisoners in the half year; Derby and Salop, each with 206 in the year; Uxbridge, with 288 in the year; Essex County Gaol and House of Correction, with 229 between them in the year. In the following prisons a Roman Catholic priest is remunerated from the county purse:—Birmingham, Durham, Kirkdale, Knutsford, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Northallerton, Preston, Stafford, Wakefield, Wandsworth, Winchester, Worcester. At Spalding a Roman Catholic priest residing at Boston is allowed his second-class railway fare, amounting to £2 4s. in the last year.

THE WIMBLEDON CAMP.—Last Saturday the regulations respecting the forthcoming camp and rifle gathering at Wimbledon-common were issued. The camp is to be under the command of Colonel the Hon. W. Colville, and will be ready for occupation on July 11, the shooting of the prize meeting commencing on Monday, the 13th. Colonel Colville has issued his standing orders, and these state, all volunteers in camp will be liable for duty; the "revellers" will sound at 6 a.m.; "orders" at 10.45 a.m.; "tattoo" at 10.30 p.m.; and "roll call" at 11 p.m.; and ten minutes after the "last post" the "lie down" will sound, when all lights must be extinguished, with the exception of the officers in command of detachments, the adjutant of the camp and orderly officers, and orderly sergeants, who will be allowed an additional quarter of an hour. In the event of an alarm of fire the "assembly" will be sounded by the headquarters bugler, when all in the camp are to fall in on parade and quietly await orders. No rifles are to be discharged in camp, and no guards or pickets will be posted except by order of the commandant. No entertainments will be permitted after 8 p.m., except by special permission, and this "permission" will never be extended to fireworks, balls, and dancing parties; and no alteration in the hour for "last post" will be permitted except on the last Friday of the meeting. The volunteers will be charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. a day for private and non-commissioned officers for camp accommodation, and officers pay £1 5s. for the whole meeting. The last notice is, "The Council reserve the right of requiring anyone to leave camp who shall disregard the regulations which have been established for the maintenance of good order."

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND MAYNOOTH.—On Tuesday morning returns moved for by Sir Frederick Heygate were published, relative to the revenues, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin, and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. It appears from this document that the number of acres in the lands granted by the Crown, the perpetuity of which has been taken out by the tenants, is 157,282a. 1r. 21p., and the net rental amounts to £23,988 13s. 10d. The area of land derived from private donations, the perpetuity of which is held by the tenants, is 12,971a. 1r. 27p., the net rental being £1938 1s. 1d. There are twenty-one livings in the gift of the college, the net annual value of which varies from £44 to £1064. The smallest living, however, here referred to (that of Deserretreigh), is an exceptional case, the next lowest being that of Glendeborn, which is £220. The most valuable living is Clogher, in the diocese of Armagh (£1064), and the average of the twenty-one livings is about £534. The number of students on the college books under the standing of M.A. made up to the latest date, and distributed amongst different religious denominations, was 1392, of which number 1293 are described as belonging to the Established Church and seventy-six as Roman Catholics. The College of Maynooth is erected on land in perpetuity, containing 123a. 1r. 28p., for which the college pays the annual rent of £194 10s. 6d. As tenant at will, the college also holds a farm from the Duke of Leinster, containing 218a. 0r. 1p., the rent of which is £360 per annum. The only land for which the college receives any rent is the Dunboyne estate, containing 478a. 0r. 25p., let under fee farm grant at the gross annual rent of £161 18s. 2d. The net rent received varies with the taxes, and may be taken at an average of £120 per annum. There are no fines levied in the college, and the only fees are those payable by students at entrance, and which amount to £8 8s. each. The average receipts under this head have, however, during the last seven years amounted to £765 16s. per annum. The sum voted for the college from the Consolidated Fund this year was £26,251 10s. 11d., which is a slight decrease on all the grants made since 1847. The number of students registered on Jan. 1 last was 624.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

THE Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot died on the 5th inst., at the Scottish seat of his son-in-law, the Marquis of Lothian, after a short illness, at the age of sixty-four.

Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and third Earl Talbot, of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, Viscount Ingestre, in the county of Stafford, and Baron Talbot, of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Earl of Waterford in the Peerage of Ireland, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, an Admiral, C.B., Knight of the Cross of the French Order of St. Louis, Knight of the Second Class of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Redeemer of Greece, and a member of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, was the eldest son of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl, K.G., K.P., and formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Frances Thomasine, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Lambert, of Beau Parc, in the county of Meath, and niece of James, first Lord Sherborne. He was born at Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, on Nov. 8, 1803, and entered the Royal Navy in February, 1817. Obtaining his first commission in 1824, he joined in June of that year the *Blonde* (forty-two), of which the late Lord Byron was Captain, and in 1826 was promoted to the command of the *Philomel*, with which vessel he took part in the battle of Navarino. Being sent home with the despatches announcing that victory, he was advanced to the rank of Captain, by commission dated Oct. 22, 1827. His last appointments, in 1831, were to the *Rainbow* (twenty-eight) and the *Tyne* (twenty-eight), in the latter of which vessels he again served for about two years on the Mediterranean station. He went on half pay as Captain in 1837, and at the time of his death he was an Admiral on the reserved list.

He first entered Parliament in 1830 as member for Hertford in the Conservative interest, his colleague, curiously enough, being the late Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe. In 1831, a vacancy being caused by the retirement of Mr. H. Goulburn, we find him sitting for a short time as M.P. for Armagh, and in the August of the same year he became a candidate for the city of Dublin, where the memory of his father's Viceroyalty, no doubt, served to increase his popularity, and he was chosen without opposition in the room of Sir Robert Hartly (the Lord Mayor of Dublin) and Mr. Louis Perrin (afterwards Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland), who were unseated by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons for "bribery and undue influence." In 1832 he was again elected for Hertford, together with Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, but unseated on petition; and he was again an unsuccessful candidate for the borough in December, 1834. He therefore remained without a seat in Parliament until the general election consequent on her Majesty's accession in 1837, when he was returned for South Staffordshire, which he had contested, though without success, some four years previously. He continued to represent this division of his native county until his accession to his father's peerage, in 1849, and it is almost superfluous to add that he was a very strong and steady supporter of the Conservative party during the whole time that he held a seat in the Lower House, though he seldom or never brought himself prominently into public notice. He was a Lord in Waiting on her Majesty under Lord Derby's first Administration, in 1852; and when his friends came back to power in 1858-9 he held the not very laborious office of Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. His Lordship was also a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and (till recently) Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia.

In August, 1857, died Bertram, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, without leaving any cousin or male kinsman to succeed him in his honours and estates; and it was not until the month of June in the following year that the House of Lords was satisfied that Earl Talbot had made out his claim to the Earldom of Shrewsbury and the Irish honours which had always belonged to that ancient and noble title; on June 10, 1858, he took his seat in the House of Peers as premier Earl of England, being the only nobleman of that grade in the Peerage who takes precedence of Edward Earl of Derby. It will be remembered that the "great Shrewsbury case," as it was called, not without good reason, involved the inheritance, not only of a title celebrated in the pages of Shakespeare and closely interwoven with the thread of English and French history, but also the possession of Alton Towers and other large landed estates, to the extent of £50,000 or £60,000 a year, all of which had been bequeathed by Earl Bertram to an infant of the Howard family with the hope and intention that they should never pass into Protestant hands. The "case" created, therefore, great interest in all the higher circles of society, and no little amount of religious bigotry was evoked on both sides as it dragged its slow length along towards a decision. Eventually, after a long and expensive suit, in which the lawyers came off best, it was ruled that the estates ought to pass with the titles. We need not now go over the history of the "Shrewsbury Peerage case," the facts of which were recorded at great length in our columns at the time it was tried; but we may content ourselves with saying that Earl Talbot had the Earldom of Shrewsbury adjudged to him, as being descended through William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and John Talbot of Salwarpe, from Sir John Talbot, of Althampton, in the county of Salop, and of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, who lived in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and whose father, Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, was the youngest son of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, who fell fighting in the cause of the Red Rose of the House of Lancaster, on the bloody field of Northampton, July 10, 1460. This peerage case, therefore, was singular in one respect—namely, that in order to prove a common ancestor to Bertram, seventeenth Earl, and Henry John, eighteenth Earl, it was necessary to go back to a period of nearly 400 years.

The noble family of Talbot, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury is generally regarded as the head—though his right was disputed by the Talbots of Malahide and those of Beshall, in Yorkshire (now extinct in the male line)—is of Norman extraction, and from the Conquest has held a foremost place in the annals of English history and of chivalry. The first upon record is Richard de Talbot, who is mentioned in "Domesday Book" as holding "nine hides of land under Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham;" his son, Hugh, having been Governor of the King's Castle at Plessey, or Pleshey, in Essex, assumed the monastic cowl late in life, and died a monk in the Abbey of Beaune, in Normandy. His grandson, Gilbert, was Warder of the Castle of Ludlow, and attended the coronation of Richard I. in a distinguished capacity; and his grandson, another Gilbert, having been placed in command over the "marches" of Herefordshire, married Gwendoline, daughter of the Prince, or King, of South Wales, whose arms his descendants have borne hereditarily ever since. His grandson, a third Sir Gilbert, who had been involved in the execution of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, received the King's pardon, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1331. His son and successor, Sir Richard Talbot, was summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1332-55; and, being an eminent officer under Edward III., was made by the King a Knight Banneret on the field of battle. He owned large estates on the borders of Wales; among others Goderich Castle, on the Wye, where he resided in great state and splendour. It was this nobleman's grandson, John Talbot, whom Shakespeare terms "The great Alcides of the field," who became the first Earl of Shrewsbury.

Born towards the close of the thirteenth century, and having married the heiress of the proud house of Furnival, John Talbot was summoned to Parliament, in 1409, as "Johannes Talbot de Furnival." In 1412 he was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, and two years later Lord Lieutenant. This post he held seven years. But it was not on the narrow theatre of Ireland that he manifested his great military capacity; it was in France, where he took the field under Henry V., that he displayed those great qualities which made him the terror of the French nation. His earlier feats of arms were shown at the siege and capture of Meaux; he was with the King when he died, and he seems to have inherited the spirit of his Royal master. Equally valiant and faithful was he to that master's successor, Henry VI., for whom he gained so many battles on French soil, that the peasant mothers of Normandy would hush their children into rest by the bare mention of "the Dogge

Talbot" as near. Checked for a moment at Patay by the Maid of Orleans, he was once taken prisoner; but, being speedily exchanged, he soon retrieved the honour of the English arms. Raised to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, in England, and of Waterford, in Ireland, reappointed to his old Viceregal post, and made High Steward of Ireland, he attained the highest honours which at that time were open to a subject; but even so late in life he resolved to buckle on once more his *armes de sonet*, and return to France to win fresh laurels for his Sovereign. We find him in command of the fleet, landing and taking Falaise, and, as Lieutenant of the duchy of Aquitaine, marching to the south, and forcing Bordeaux and other towns in that part to surrender to English arms. Thence he advanced to the siege of Chastillon, near which place, in an encounter with the French forces, he was mortally wounded in the thigh, on July 17, 1416. He had been victorious, it is said, in no less than forty battles and dangerous skirmishes; and his death proved fatal to the English rule in France, which never flourished afterwards. He was buried at Whitechurch, in Shropshire, where a fine recumbent monument still records his honours in terms very nearly coincident with the well-known lines of Shakespeare:—

Valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,
Created for his rare success in arms,
Great Earl of Washford, Waterford, and Valence;
Lord Talbot of Goodrich and Urringfield,
Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton,
Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Furnival of Sheffield,
The three-victorious Lord of Falconbridge,
Knight of the Noble Order of St. George,
Worthy St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece,
Great Marshal to Henry the Sixth
Of all his wars within the realms of France.

It only remains for us to add that the late Earl married, Nov. 8, 1828, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Beresford, eldest daughter of Henry, second Marquis of Waterford, by whom he has had issue five sons and five daughters. Of the latter, two are unmarried, and one is the wife of the Marquis of Louth; and of his sons, one is a Captain in the Royal Navy, and another a Captain in the 1st Life Guards. His eldest son, Charles John, Viscount Ingestre, who was recently elected M.P. for Stamford, on the accession of his cousin, Viscount Cranborne, to the Upper House, now succeeds to the title and estates. He was born in April, 1830, and married, in February, 1855, Anna Theresa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Howe Cockerell, by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters.

* In rebuilding this church, about a century and a half ago, the urn was found which contained the heart of the Earl, carefully embalmed, and wrapped in a covering of what once was handsome crimson velvet.

AN IRISH WILL CASE.

An important will case has occupied the attention of Judge Keating, in the Court of Probate, Dublin, for some days past. It was a suit to establish the will of the late Lady Esmonde, by which, among other bequests, she left £30,000 to Trinity College for the purpose of founding a college in the county of Wexford, in connection with the University of Dublin, to be called "The Grogan College." The deceased lady, at the time of her marriage with Sir Thomas Esmonde, was the widow of Mr. Grogan Morgan, late of Johnstown Castle, who gave her by deed a life interest in his landed estates, and made her the absolute owner of his personal property, which was considerable. On her marriage with Sir Thomas Esmonde, in 1856, a marriage settlement was executed by which her life interest in the Johnstown Castle estates, worth from £15,000 to £20,000 a year, and her personal estate, was settled in the strictest manner upon herself, for her sole and separate use, and power was given to her to dispose of all the personal property of which she was possessed, by deed or by will, as she thought proper. The will now in question was executed on Aug. 5, 1857, about five months previous to the death of Lady Esmonde. It is impeached by Sir Thomas Esmonde, her husband, and Lord and Lady Granard, her son-in-law, and her daughter, on the ground that it was obtained from her by undue influence exercised and practised by Mrs. Deane Morgan, the eldest daughter of the testatrix, and the Rev. Edward Hughes, a Protestant clergyman. The cause of the executors is that Lady Esmonde was deeply attached to the Protestant religion; that she supported Protestant charities in the neighbourhood of Johnstown Castle; and that her daughter Lady Granard having become a Roman Catholic, she changed whatever testamentary intentions she might have previously had in her favour, and determined to devote her personal property to purposes of a religious and of a Protestant character. Lady Granard has, by her mother's death, become entitled to £12,000 a year, and Mrs. Deane Morgan to £5000 a year. Sir Thomas Esmonde, who is a Roman Catholic, is a man of large property. The evidence adduced on both sides has been of a strangely-contradictory character; particularly so the evidence of Sir Thomas Esmonde, in reference to the will of the late Lady Esmonde, taken by commission, in consequence of his great age, and read during the trial, and the account given by the Rev. Dr. Hughes and Mr. Meredith, the attorney, of the scene at the signing of the will. According to Sir Thomas, when he entered the room, after the will had been executed, and asked had she signed the paper, Lady Esmonde answered, "No, I did not." He then went out and brought in a witness (Browne) to hear what she would further say; and, on his addressing the same question to her, she replied, "I did not do it. I put my finger on the pen with which they made the mark." There was scarcely a day between that time and her death during which she did not wander in her mind. Sir Thomas stated that he found the greatest restraint upon his opportunities of speaking to Lady Esmonde without some one coming close up to him to hear what she said. The persons by whose close proximity he was so impeded were Mrs. Deane Morgan and Mrs. Nunn, and occasionally Dr. Hughes. "Sometimes I used by accident to have a talk with her (he added) by having the start of others before they were out of bed; and I never was there more than a few minutes when I heard footsteps coming trot, trot along the passage to the deceased's room, or saw a lady glide into the room." Lady Esmonde died on Nov. 22, and Dr. Hughes was there during the whole interval, from the signing of the will until that event, except for a couple of days, when he went to attend to business of his own, mentioning to Sir Thomas that he had in writing some

of Lady Esmonde's sayings, and reading his memoranda, which were ravings, and taken down by him as such. He said her mind was so gone "there was no use in his remaining." On cross-examination, Sir Thomas added that when Lady Esmonde said she had put her "mark" to a paper, she remarked, "I have told you of it before;" but she did not say "Surely no one knows what my intentions are better than you," or any words to that effect. After Lady Esmonde's last return from Dublin, Sir Thomas further deposed, "I saw on the table in the library 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs' and other religious books that did not previously belong to the establishment. 'Foxe's Martyrs' was Mrs. Deane Morgan's; her name was in it. I got the antidote from London, and left it on the table in a neighbouring room for the edification of Dr. Hughes."

There was applause in court at the conclusion of Sergeant Armstrong's speech against the will. At a later stage Judge Keating intimated, to prevent a misconception, that there were aspects of the case "in which it might be the duty of the jury to find for a part of the will, and against a part." The speech of counsel had rather hinted the contrary.

Several servants were examined at much length. Susan Maginnis, now in the service of Lord Granard, heard Lady Esmonde say to Sir Thomas, in a low, distressed tone, a day before the will was signed, "They wanted me to sign that; but I am not fit for business." She had various delusions. Among others, she thought a white jug was her grandchild, Sophy Granard. Dr. Hughes used to pray for "the lost sheep," meaning Lady Granard. Witness saw the "blanket and chair" for Dr. Hughes outside Lady Esmonde's door. After the will was executed she heard Lady Esmonde say, "They made me sign that; I am sorry, for I had some alterations to make." Mrs. Sarah Fitzpatrick, a housekeeper and old servant of the family, a Protestant, but married to a Roman Catholic, deposed that Mrs. Deane Morgan gave her a hint to leave the room by saying, "My mother is going to sign a paper." When she was going she met Mr. Meredith coming in his stocking feet. "Did Lady Esmonde speak to you about signing any paper?" witness was asked. She answered, "Yes; I was sitting beside the bed, and she said to me, 'I am ashamed to say I signed that paper, and I don't know what was in it.'"

Mrs. Nunn, sister of Lady Esmonde, on another occasion said, to account for the keeping of the door closed, "They are killing you, darling, before my face, and I will have it closed." Lady Esmonde always spoke kindly of Lady Granard, and once said "There would not be a just God in heaven if I (witness) were not punished for turning a fatherless child out of her own house," meaning Lady Granard. She also "blamed Dr. Hughes very much for putting between the sisters" (Lady Granard and Mrs. Deane Morgan). On cross-examination the witness stated that one of the "changes" Lady Esmonde said she wished to make was to "build hospitals." She never spoke of a will, but only of the paper. Witness remembered the day Lady Granard was turned out of the room; it was Mrs. Deane Morgan who "ordered her out." There was a sofa in the apartment, and Mrs. Deane Morgan used to lie upon it, but when Sir Thomas would come in she would leave the sofa and go over to the bed where he was. "When the ladies would be at rest Mr. Hughes would sit at Lady Esmonde's room door wrapped in something like a blanket." Sir Thomas Esmonde did not in her hearing express a wish to be left alone with Lady Esmonde.

Dr. Boxwell, the family physician, stated that on Aug. 1 he found Lady Esmonde paralysed. It was thrown upon him, a day or so after, to ask her if she had made a will. At that time "we (Drs. Hudson, Goodall, and Boxwell) had agreed that her mental state was equal to signing a prepared document, which we understood was coming down from Dublin." When he asked Lady Esmonde, after Mr. Meredith's arrival, whether she would have her will signed, she said, "It would be a great comfort, or a great relief, to her if it was." When he told her Mr. Meredith had come from Dublin, and had the will with him, she refused to sign it, saying, "I won't sign that. There are three things not in it that should be in it." He was unable to state whether she mentioned what those three things were. He stated what had passed, and he was asked to go back and say that the three things were in the will; but he could not say who was in the room then. In reply, he stated that the medical men had done their duty, and would interfere no further. On Monday morning, about half-past seven, Sir Thomas Esmonde awoke him, opening his door and calling out, "Boxwell, Boxwell, get up; they are wanting her to sign something in the next room. She is not able for it." "He kept himself out of it," and Browne went with Sir Thomas. The Court would not permit a direct question to be put to Dr. Boxwell as to Lady Esmonde's state of mind and fitness to make a will at this time. He had, however, no reason to believe that she was not of sound mind an hour after the will was made.

The case is still proceeding.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A most lamentable accident occurred at Framwellgate Moor Colliery, near to Durham, on Tuesday. Septimus Turnbull, the engine-man, was sitting in the engine-house, getting his dinner, when a lad, named Jonathan Briggs, a greaser of the waggon, twelve years of age, came in. A new screen had been put up at the colliery and had been working only four days. As the lad came in, Turnbull observed that the belt of the screening-machine was not working right, and told the boy to alter it. Briggs went to the belt and tried to alter it, but before he could do so the cogwheel caught a portion of his jacket sleeve, in which there was a hole, and dragged him in among the machinery. The boy screamed for assistance, and Turnbull sprang to his help, but he stumbled and fell as he got to the boy, and the fly-wheel, which was making forty revolutions a minute, struck him on the head and killed him on the spot. His head and shoulders were dragged in among the machinery. The machinery was brought to a stand through the impediment of the two bodies. But, notwithstanding the extensive injuries which he had received, the lad continued to scream, which brought some of the other workmen on the colliery to his assistance, and operations were commenced to take the two bodies out. This was soon done. Both the bodies were fearfully mangled. Briggs's right arm was crushed, and his right leg was nearly severed from his body. Turnbull's skull was fractured, and, as already stated, he was dead. The boy Briggs lingered until evening, when he died. At Kelloe, an adjacent colliery, two men named John Smith and John Seath were killed on Monday night by a boiler explosion. A huge mass of iron, about five tons in weight, was thrown clean over the engine-house by the explosion.

POLICE.

A QUEER AFFAIR.—Mme. Rachel AGAIN.—At Marlborough street Mme. Rachel appeared to answer a charge made against her by a Mrs. Borradaile. Mr. M. Williams appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Edward Lewis for the defence. Mme. Rachel was accommodated with a seat before the bar, Mrs. Borradaile was seated at the solicitors' table, and Lord Ranelagh near the magistrate.

Mr. Williams said a warrant on sworn information had been obtained against Mme. Rachel, whose name was Leveson, for obtaining money by false pretences. The charge would shape itself in two ways—one for obtaining money by false pretences, the other for conspiring to obtain large sums of money from his client. In 1866 Mrs. Borradaile called upon Mme. Rachel, who told her that by the aid of cosmetics she was able to make her "beautiful for ever," and that after she had done so she would be able to arrange for her an advantageous matrimonial alliance. Mme. Rachel represented that to obtain these advantages her client would have to pay heavily. Before being presented to a noble lover she would require to use certain cosmetics and take certain baths. His client believed these representations. She advanced £1000, for which she had the receipts. The baths she took his client was told were so constructed that persons could see those using them through crevices. Mme. Rachel told his client that a nobleman had seen her while taking her bath, had fallen in love with her, and was anxious to be introduced. The prosecutrix weakly agreed to have an interview, and she was introduced by Mme. Rachel to a gentleman whom she asserted to be Lord Ranelagh, but who for private reasons did not wish to be known as Lord Ranelagh, but as Captain William Edwards. Several letters passed between the parties, which he produced. Mr. Williams then stated the facts afterwards spoken to by his client. Such, he said, was her credulity that, in a short time, certain parties, whoever they might turn out to be, succeeded in stripping her of every shilling she had, the total amount not being less than £1000, £1000 of which would form the ground of the charge of conspiracy. He should content himself with proving that day from the lady's own mouth that from time to time she supplied money to Mme. Rachel, believing it was for Lord Ranelagh, to whom she supposed she was to be married. He then read the letters produced. They were signed "William," and filled with extravagant and ridiculous expressions of love, and advice to the prosecutrix to act as she was told to do by their best friend, Mme. Rachel, described as "granny."

Mrs. Mary Tucker Borradaile, aged about fifty, was then examined. She said—My name is Mary Tucker Borradaile, and I live at No. 7, George-street, Hanover-square. I have been a widow about seven years. I know Mme. Rachel, and first became acquainted with her in 1864. I visited her at her place of business, No. 47, New Bond-street. I visited her twice in 1864 and twice in 1865. In May, 1864, I had some conversation with her about my looks. She told me Lord Ranelagh loved me and wished to marry me. She told me he was a very good man and had plenty of money. I thought it would be of advantage to my daughter if such an event occurred. I was introduced by Mme. Rachel to a gentleman. I asked him if he was Lord Ranelagh, and he said "Yes," and gave me a card, which I returned. I don't think anything else passed at that time. Other people were present—Mme. Rachel's daughter and a Russian lady, named Valeria. There were two rooms—a sitting-room and a shop. I was in the sitting-room, the others in the shop. Mme. Rachel opened the door of the sitting-room, where I was, and said, "This is Lord Ranelagh, the gentleman who loves you." I saw Mme. Rachel almost daily after this. About the beginning of June, 1866, I paid her £1000. This was for the improvement of my personal appearance. I wrote a receipt for the money. I gave it to Mr. Haynes, of Palace-chambers, St. James's-street; and I saw it signed by Mme. Rachel. Mr. Haynes acted as my solicitor for a short time. He was introduced to me by Mme. Rachel. The £1000 was "for skin requisites and other beautifiers." Mme. Rachel told me that if I married a man of Lord Ranelagh's importance and position it was necessary I should be made beautiful for ever. I was induced to part with the £1000 for that and no other reason. I saw the gentleman said to be Lord Ranelagh about a week afterwards. I took a bath, and when I came back Mme. Rachel told me Lord Ranelagh wished to be introduced again. I saw the gentleman, but little occurred. Something was said about theatricals at Beaufort House, but I forget if I was asked to go. The interview then terminated. Nothing but letters afterwards passed. I was led to consider that Lord Ranelagh was my affianced husband. Mme. Rachel said so; but when she did Lord Ranelagh, or the person representing him, was not present. All the letters to me were to be signed "William;" this was, as I was told, because the letters might be left about or get into other people's hands. The letters were those that have been read. I received them from time to time from Mme. Rachel, who told me they were from Lord Ranelagh. After paying the £1000, the next money paid was in the following August. I gave two sums of £700 to Lord Ranelagh for voluntary purposes. The money was given to Mme. Rachel, who first said I must have a diamond trousseau. I ordered a trousseau from Pike's, which came to £1260. The diamonds were subsequently returned, and Pike said I must pay £100 for not taking them. The £1400 was still in Mme. Rachel's hands. Mme. Rachel asked me if I would allow her to pay the money to Captain William Edwards. I do not recollect what she said at the time; but shortly afterwards she told me Lord Ranelagh wanted money for the volunteers. The £1400 was paid over, and I had receipts. Several times I was applied to for money by Lord Ranelagh; the last time it was for £20; but I only sent £10, telling the messenger, who was Mme. Rachel's servant, I could not afford more. It was in July, 1866, that Mme. Rachel spoke to me about my trousseau. She said, as I was going to marry a man in Lord Ranelagh's position I must have an elegant one. I went to Phillips's, in Conduit-street, and ordered goods which came to £150 or £160. They were sent into Mme. Rachel's. I know they were supplied, for I have had to pay for them. I have never seen them since they went to Mme. Rachel's. I have often demanded them of her. I have repeatedly asked Mme. Rachel for my money or my clothes. Her answer was, "Go and ask your dear William for

them." I wrote to Lord Ranelagh, Mme. Rachel told me I should marry him, and that would be better than getting my money back. I was induced to part with my money on the representation that the sums were for Lord Ranelagh, and that I was to be married to him.

Mr. E. Lewis considered there was no case on which to remand Mme. Rachel. Nothing in the shape of a conspiracy had been shown.

Mr. Williams considered he had proved as gross a case of conspiracy as was ever brought into court. Mr. Knox said he should remand the case, and the only question was as to the amount of bail.

Lord Ranelagh here rose, and hoped the magistrate would allow him to state that he knew nothing of those letters, and that he did not know Mrs. Borradaile even by sight until about two months ago, when he met her at the solicitor's office.

Mr. E. Lewis said that Mme. Rachel feared nothing, and had nothing to fear. She had a complete answer to the case, and only one side had been heard.

Mr. Knox, having regard to the nature of the charge, said he should require two good bail of £1000 each.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.—W. J. TAYLOR, Wandsworth, clothier.—T. EDGE, Westminster, gas-meter manufacturer. W. HOLDEN, St. Helen, chemist.—J. MATTHEWS, J. WALKER, and E. RICHARDSON, Leeds, wool-en-rebblers.

BANKRUPTcies.—T. DAWSON, Braintree-court, licensed victualler. J. J. CONSON, Woolwich, hatterman.—O. C. WATKINS, Bloomsbury, photographer.—G. K. BYFORD, Shepperton, brickburner.—W. P. WATKINS, Clarks-well, manager to a licensed victualler.—G. W. GILBERT, Commercial-road East, manager of a public-house.—H. GRIFFIN, Deptford, licensed victualler.—B. BOOTS, Wandsworth, builder.—A. C. BROWN, Stepney, beer and wine merchant.—C. H. ADAMS, Edmonton.—J. LEECHING, Portobello-road.—B. B. MEDWORTH, Holloway, licensed victualler.—F. HALL, Tysoe-street, Middlesex, theatrical manager.—J. H. SYMONDS, Lower Edmonton, miller.—J. GOULDING, Hampstead, poultry-dealer.—B. B. M. N. Hackney-road, boot and shoemaker.—P. PORTER, Upper Clapton-road, contractor.—W. T. BROOKS, Hackney.—J. LEONARD, New-road.—F. TAYLOR, Fiddlington, carpenter.—S. E. LANGFORD, Hackney, leather merchant.—J. EWER, All Saints, Norfolk, miller.—T. FISHER, Kidderminster, builder.—T. W. BIDDLE, Ward End, farmer.—T. WINKLES, Birmingham, plated china manufacturer.—S. GOODE, Loughborough, tailor.—J. ALFORD, Shepton Mallet, carrier.—C. HOLBROOK, Bristol, domestic servant.—J. CAYGILL, Leeds, cabinetmaker.—J. RICHARDSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, clothier.—J. BOLTON, Altwick.—R. ADAMSON, Wath, surgeon. T. JENKINS, Llanegby, labourer.—W. VANSTON, Reeter, millwright.—J. WOBLE, Runcorn, tailor.—J. GILL, Alton, licensed victualler.—G. MANSFIELD, Leekhampton, beerhouse-keeper.—J. FIELDING, Bolton-le-Moors, beerhouse-keeper.—H. HARRIS, Birmingham, free-iron maker.—T. C. WILCOX, Aston, commercial traveller.—W. STEVENS, Birmingham.—L. LUBBUCK, Norwich, baker.—F. BISHOP, Birmingham.—L. LEGG, Rye, Sussex, publisher.—M. JONES, Nevin, farmer.—E. J. ELLIS, New Romney, innkeeper.—J. WEBSTER, Bradford, general soap commission agent.—E. FLEDS, Liverpool, assistant to a licensed victualler.—W. ALLEN, Bradford, cab proprietor.—R. DALL, Leeds, innkeeper.—T. M. EXLEY, King's Lynn, excavator's tool maker.—W. ENGLISH, New Shorham, coal merchant.—E. PERKINS, Wiltshire, jun., Dawson, jun., Oxford, boot and shoe warehouseman.—J. MEDCRAFT, Kidlington, innkeeper.—T. CHATTELL, Great Catworth, shoe manufacturer.—P. FAIRLY, jun., Leamwood, surgeon's assistant.—J. HARRIS, jun., St. Columb Major, coachmaker.—E. NICKLIN, Redlynch, licensed victualler.—J. PIERCE, Rathin, innkeeper.—T. SANDERS, Towkebury, beerhouse-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. A. SMART, Edinburgh, merchant.—J. FAULDS, Dalbeattie, innkeeper.—T. G. WOOD, Glasgow, commission agent.—W. ANDERSON, Moneybank, saw-miller.—R. BARBOUR, Glasgow, gasfitter.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.—J. WABING, Rammarsh, butcher.

BANKRUPTcies.—C. LEIGH, Isleworth, ironmonger.—D. B. BARCLAY, Westminster, police constable.—E. PARK, Lambeth-walk, chemist.—F. G. BICKMAN, Camden Town, carman.—D. CATLIN, Southwark, carman.—M. BOWING, St. John's-wood, G. PORTER, Islington, fruiterer.—W. H. OSBORN, De Beauvoir Town, meat salesman.—A. HAGG, Chelsea, teacher of the Italian language.—W. FOULTER, Deptford, coachpainter.—W. J. BAKER, Marylebone, carpenter.—T. R. BROWN, Fenchurch-street, general commission agent.—T. RATLIFE, Bury St. Edmunds, innkeeper.—W. BARNES, Camberwell, smith.—J. L. BELLAMY, Buckhurst-hill, builder.—J. WHITE, Holloway-road, milliner.—S. H. HARTLEY, Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park, auctioneer.—C. HART, sen., Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—T. AGATE, Bognor, outfitter.—G. W. BELDING, Lombard-street, Altonian baker.—C. T. BAKER, Camberwell, wheelwright.—A. LAMBELL, Woolwich, shipwright.—H. THOMPSON, Euston-road, carman.—R. HUMBERSTONE, Barnsbury.—H. FOULKES, Notting-hill, lath-render.—G. LAEGE, Caning Town, builder.—P. GRIFFITHS, Wednesbury.—W. MACKIN, Salford, cotton-waste dealer.—J. RICHARDSON, Wootton, grocer.—S. SHERHERD, Gileham, cotton-pincher.—W. LAWSON, South Shields, grocer.—W. OXLEY, Sheffield, coal-dealer.—G. THAYERS, Gratham, fishmonger.—H. LYKE, Sheffield, innkeeper.—J. BATHURST, Luton, carpenter.—J. SMITH, Halifax, joiner.—J. WHITE, Merynabor, labourer.—W. A. COLLETT, Banbury, upholsterer.—M. JENKINSON, Bailey Carr, Newcastle.—S. L. TINDLE, Reading, engineer.—S. T. THOMAS, spring Vale, galvanizer.—C. RALPH, Wandsworth, trainer of racehorses.—R. REEVES, Rickmansworth, bootmaker.—GAY, Dowlas.—R. KENDRICK, Wexham, grocer.—E. MILLS, Tetbury, grocer.—G. THOMAS, Wednesbury, miner.—T. MATTHEWS, Levensham, innkeeper.—E. VIBERT, Bishop Westmouthe.—M. NASHYTH, Carlisle, grocer.—G. A. MELLIS, Holbeck, engineer.—J. WILLIAMS, Ekeater, lodging-house keeper.—W. PRICE, Llanover, beerhouse-keeper.—E. JONES, Bilton Ferry, labourer.—H. SCARLETT, Hanley, painter.—J. HAWKARD, Southampton, tailor.—W. H. RICHMOND, Worcester, tailor.—P. LAURIE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—J. COTMAN, Liverpool, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CRAIG, Wick, spirit-dealer. J. PATTERSON, Old Camnack, boot and shoe maker.—D. C. LEGAT, Stirlingburgh, leather merchant.—R. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, merchant.—D. EILEYARD, Glasgow, merchant.—A. MCCLYMONT, Coatbridge, boot and shoe manufacturer.—JAMES and JOHN McCAG, Thornhill, brewers.

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WEDNESDAY.—"SELECTION" DAY. DITTO.
FRIDAY.—"ISRAEL IN EGYPT" DAY. DITTO.
 Admission on each of the above days, 7s. 6d.; or by Five-Shilling Tickets if purchased beforehand; Guinea Season Tickets free. For prices of Small Tickets see separate announcement.
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